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WEEKLY REVIEW
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woman

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2 West Bankers die as Moslem feast starts

By JOEL GREENBERG
and JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Troops shot and killed two Palestinians and wounded three others in clashes with rioters in the West Bank yesterday, the first day of the Moslem *Id al-Adha* (Feast of the Sacrifice) holiday.

Yasser Sabana, 25, was killed at Kabatiya near Jericho during a clash between soldiers and hundreds of villagers visiting the local cemetery. Palestinians throughout the territories visited graveyards on the holiday to pay respects to persons killed during the uprising.

Military sources said that hundreds of Kabatiya residents gathered in the local graveyard as soldiers watched from a distance. The troops intervened when a large group went down to the main road, set up barricades, hurled rocks and other objects and waved Palestinian flags. Soldiers moved in to break up the crowd and clear the road.

When an officer was hit by a rock, soldiers fired tear gas and rubber bullets. These proved ineffective, and since the soldiers' lives were endan-

gered, they opened fire to extricate themselves, the sources said. Sabana was killed. Three wounded villagers were treated at Jericho Hospital and later released, the sources added.

At Beit Jallah near Bethlehem, troops used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse protesters who tried to block the Jerusalem-Jericho road. In clashes later in the day, 35-year-old Jirjis Kunkar was shot and critically wounded. He later died at Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital.

Curfews kept some 200,000 residents of the territories confined to their homes yesterday. Nablus, the largest city in the West Bank, was under curfew imposed after rioting on Thursday. Kalkiya was put under curfew yesterday following demonstrations on Saturday night and reports that more riots were planned. Beit Sahur was under curfew, as was the Tulkarim refugee camp and neighboring Dhanabe.

In the Gaza Strip, at least 27 people were treated in hospitals — two with gunshot wounds — as troops clashed with rock-throwing crowds who marked the first day of *Id al-Adha* with a general strike and riots.

Curfews were imposed on the almost 60,000

residents of the Jabaliya refugee camp and on the 8,000 residents of nearby Beit Hanun.

Yesterday's major clash in the Gaza Strip was in Jabaliya, following prayers which marked the feast and commemorated the "martyrs" killed in the intifada. Worshippers left in processions chanting slogans, carrying Palestinian flags, and pictures of people killed.

A military source said some 150 people came down one alley and stoned an IDF force there. The troops fired tear gas and most people dispersed, but the hard core remained at the scene. An officer present obtained permission to fire two shots. He pointed his gun at the demonstrators, pulled the trigger and hit 15-year-old Nayef Ali Abu-Jalhoum in his left leg.

The IDF clamped a curfew on the teeming refugee camp, but according to Israeli and Palestinian sources they failed to enforce it rigorously. Hundreds of youths burned tyres and lay in ambush for the soldiers. When the troops arrived they stoned the soldiers and dashed for cover around corners and down alleys. The troops fired

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Border Policemen, left, prevent a group of ultra-nationalist Jews from marching through the Moslem Quarter of the Old City yesterday. In the background a group of Christian pilgrims stand by the second station of the Via Dolorosa. (AFP)

Weather wipes out 33 family members in Peshawar village

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters) — A small mountain village in northern Pakistan was plunged into mourning yesterday after severe weather conditions wiped out an extended family.

The family suffered 33 dead. Civil authorities said the death toll reached 36 when the village in the Swat region was struck by lightning and flash floods.



A recent photograph of Burmese strongman Ne Win. On Saturday the former general, who rarely appeared in public, resigned after 26 years in power. (Burma story — Page 3) (Reuters)

Jews keep Jerusalem police busy

By ANDY COURT,
BEN LYNNFIELD,
and ALISON BENDER

Jerusalem police spent more time yesterday, Tisha be'Av, dealing with ultra-nationalist Jews than with the Arab stone-throwers who had occupied their attention most of last week.

Two members of Meir Kahane's Kach movement were arrested for allegedly disturbing the peace near the Lion's Gate of the Old City, as "escort cars" containing armed Kach members began accompanying Egged buses driving through East Jerusalem.

The Faithful of the Temple Mount staged a sit-in strike in the Western Wall Plaza after the police refused to let them march into the Moslem Quarter with Israeli flags and signs calling for Jewish sovereignty on the Temple Mount. Border Police removed some members of the Faithful group from the Mos-

lem Quarter after they bypassed a police barrier and unfurled the Israeli flag on Rehov Hagai yesterday afternoon.

Border Police also ordered a group of youths wearing Kach movement T-shirts over their regular shirts to take off the T-shirts before entering the Moslem Quarter.

Thousands of Moslems, meanwhile, celebrated *Id al-Adha* (the Feast of the Sacrifice) at the Aksa mosque and the Dome of the Rock. A memorial march for Nidal Rabadi, the 16-year-old Christian Quarter resident shot dead last week just north of city limits, concluded without any clashes with the police.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev toured the Old City and declared that Jerusalem remains a "safe and open city," despite the disturbances.

"It is possible to get to every

site," Bar Lev said. "That doesn't mean that the Messiah has come. As long as the Messiah has not come and we have not achieved peace with our neighbours, we will have problems in Jerusalem from time to time."

Police Inspector-General David Kraus said that if the Kach members accompanying buses had permits for their weapons and did not violate the law, they were entitled to drive around as much as they wanted. The moment they break the law, he said, the police will treat the matter "seriously."

Palestinian flags appeared in several spots yesterday, but no stone-throwing incidents were reported, according to acting police spokesman Nurit Buton.

The Kach members apprehended near the Lion's Gate were arrested after they "rioted," insulted policemen at the scene and refused to

(Continued on Back Page)

Gulf fighting flares in advance of talks

Post Arab Affairs Reporter
and news agencies

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday he hoped to persuade the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq to meet face-to-face in cease-fire talks after they arrive in New York today.

But in the Gulf, Iran's President Ali Khamenei left for the front calling on his people to join him as Iraqi attacks continued. "Now that the Iraqi troops have stepped on the Islamic territory of Iran, no response except that of weapons is permissible," Khamenei said in a message on Tehran Radio.

Accusing Iraq of continued aggression despite Iran's acceptance of a UN cease-fire resolution, he said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was trying to force on Iran a "shameful agreement."

"The nation must rush to the assistance of the armed forces," Khamenei said, adding that he "will take my worthless body and life to the front of justice and present myself for divine duty."

Teheran Radio and the Iranian news agency Irna reported the Iraqis had been pushed back to the border on the southern front yesterday, while Iraqi's official news agency said troops had withdrawn. Iraq also said it withdrew from occupied territory in the central sector.

Over the weekend, Iraq launched assaults in the southern and central sectors of the 750-mile war front to seize more ground in what analysts said was an attempt by Baghdad to make its bargaining position stronger during the ceasefire talks.

Perez de Cuellar said UN-mediated ceasefire talks would begin tomorrow or Wednesday in New York. Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz are expected in

New York today. Iraq has insisted on face-to-face negotiations with its enemy in the eight-year war, while Iran has ruled out such talks.

U.S. Ambassador to the UN Vernon Walters said that in spite of the renewed combat, he believed a full-fledged ceasefire could be called in a week to 10 days.

"I think the momentum is almost irresistible at this point," he said in a television interview. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead said on television that the U.S. last week sent a message to Iraq praising its decision to accept resolution 598.

He said the U.S. would welcome talks with legitimate Iranian representatives. Restoration of U.S.-Iranian ties, while still a long way away, could ultimately improve the fate of hostages still held in Lebanon.

Doctors balk at ending their strike

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

Hopes for an immediate end to the seven months of government hospital doctors' sanctions were dashed last night when the Treasury said it would not negotiate until the doctors returned to work and the doctors said they would not do so until negotiations began.

Earlier in the day there had been hopes that outpatient clinics and operating theatres in all government hospitals would re-open this morning, as the government agreed to start negotiations if the doctors returned to work.

The offer to negotiate, designed as a face-saving measure for the doctors, was carefully worded by the ministerial committee on the hospital crisis. It declared that "each side would take note of the other side's positions."

The doctors said they interpreted this as meaning that negotiations would be held "freely and without preconditions."

But Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino stated that it did not mean the dumping of the government's second-shift hospital plan to reduce the queue for elective surgery and treatments.

Until now, nothing has succeeded in bringing the hospitals back to normal, including the endless convening of committees and sub-committees, appeals by the prime minister, warnings by the Treasury, threats by other unions, media reports of patients' suffering and legal opinions by the attorney-general.

Kupat Holim Clalit hospital doctors, who treat some 30 per cent of hospitalized patients in the country, said they would not halt their sanctions, which began at the beginning of the year, unless the health fund administration offered them "a new acceptable second plan" that could take the place of the one signed with them last November but vetoed by the Treasury.

Meanwhile, the four leaders of the Nurses' Union who have been on a hunger strike for 12 days, met with Prime Minister Shamir in an effort to resolve that conflict. The meeting was held at the nurses' initiative, but produced no result. Shamir urged them to end the hunger strike. (See nurses' view, back page)

The cabinet, in its discussion of the hospital crisis, empowered the health minister to set a time for renewed negotiations with the state hospital doctors and to make yet another attempt to end the chaos in the country's medical institutions.

Arbeli-Almosino called a meeting with the doctors and the Treasury for last night. But Dr. Yehoshua Weissbord, head of the union, said it was technically impossible for his colleagues to be rounded up so quickly for negotiations. As soon as negotiations begin, apparently this morning, the long sanctions will end.

It was not known last night which patients of the estimated 50,000 waiting for elective surgery and treatment, and the many tens of thousands who have had to postpone their outpatient consultations at the state hospitals, would be the first to be treated, or how the queue would be arranged.

The government, and especially the Treasury, is unlikely to make major changes in the agreement reached earlier this month to run a second shift in the hospitals over a nine-month period. The plan envisioned 15,000 major operations, 7,500 minor operations and non-surgical diagnostic procedures, and 45,000 outpatient consultations during that period. It would be financed half by the Treasury and half by a hike in health fund membership fees.

The state doctors have been demanding that the plan be extended for much longer than nine months (Continued on Back Page)

Unemployment shoots up by 20%

By JEFF BLACK
Post Labour Reporter

Unemployment jumped 20 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the first six months of 1987, Labour Minister Moshe Katsav told the cabinet yesterday.

The minister warned that this situation was likely to worsen over the coming months as more factories ran into difficulties.

The cabinet discussed the issue at the request of Housing Minister David Levy following last week's announcement by the Kitan textile plant in Beit She'an, Levy's hometown, that it intended firing 150 of the factory's 300 workers.

Katsav, in a survey of the unemployment situation, said last month his ministry was informed of plans to dismiss 950 workers from factories all over the country compared with 335 dismissals in May.

Moreover, 55 per cent of the people looking for work last month

failed to find employment, and the number of people without work for six days or more reached 21,258, compared with 17,000 in June last year. In all, 46,518 people last month registered with the Employment Service.

At the end of the discussion, the cabinet decided to establish an inter-ministerial committee to solve the employment problems in Beit She'an and in the development towns. The committee will comprise representatives from the ministries of Labour, Industry, Economic Planning and Finance.

Katsav proposed increasing government aid to factories, particularly in development towns, to increase employment opportunities.

In Beit She'an itself, workers again failed to turn up at Kitan in protest against the company's dismissal plans. The plant has been closed since last Tuesday when Kitan sent out its dismissal notices.

Kitan has threatened to close the plant if the workers do not return to work, but local labour council head Piní Kabsalo said yesterday the workers would not return under the present situation.

Avi Temkin adds: In a related development, the Economics Ministry yesterday released figures which showed that during 1987 there was a drop in investments in development areas. The sole exception was in settlements in the West Bank.

According to Director-General Moshe Dovrat, the ministry approved investments totalling \$705 million in the central region, compared to \$647m. the previous year. Dovrat's figures show that the amount of approved investment projects in development areas for 1987 totalled \$410 m., 27 per cent less than in 1986; investment in the territories, on the other hand, went up by 10 per cent to \$40 million.

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UK team finds genetic link in schizophrenia

By JENNI FRAZER

For The Jerusalem Post
LONDON — A genetic marker for schizophrenia has been located by a British medical team, which confirms that the mental disorder is at least partly inherited.

A genetic research team at London's Institute of Psychiatry, led by Dr. Hugh Gurling, a consultant psychiatrist, isolated the gene by looking at families where more than one member suffered from schizophrenia.

From each member of the family, he team took DNA, which they split into fragments and then looked at a piece that was found only in the schizophrenic sufferers.

This marker has enabled the sci-

entists to predict within a family whether someone, including an unborn baby, may be at risk — although the team emphasizes that not everyone with the gene becomes a schizophrenic.

Having one parent with schizophrenia, it is thought, gives the child a 6 per cent chance of developing the disease, compared with 1 per cent in the general population. Two parents mean there is a 13 per cent chance that the offspring will be schizophrenic.

It has been known for some time that children of schizophrenic parents are more likely to suffer from the disease, even in cases where they were later adopted. Adoption

studies thus have provided the most compelling data to suggest a genetic component.

For more than 10 years scientists have tried to locate the family gene. There are thought to be 17 million schizophrenic sufferers worldwide.

The full findings of the team are to be published next month in the scientific journal *Nature*.

Most of the work has been done with Icelandic families, because Icelanders are one of the few populations with sufficiently large numbers of people in each generation to enable proper comparisons to be done. The gene was found to be present in every member of the family with schizophrenia, and in others with

schizophrenic disorders or who were just deemed to be eccentric by the rest of the family. No one in the family without the gene developed schizophrenia.

One of the main benefits of the discovery, the doctors say, is that it will facilitate treatment of the disease. This will be done by concentrating on the environmental factors that increase the risk of people who have the gene developing schizophrenia.

Although Dr. Gurling's team recognized that developing the full-blown disease was not inevitable, the research will enable scientists to discover what influence environmental factors have on people who have the genetic marker.

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°C	°F	°F	
AMSTERDAM	19	66	77
BRUSSELS	14	57	70
CHICAGO	22	72	82
COPENHAGEN	16	61	71
FRANKFURT	19	66	77
GENEVA	18	64	75
LONDON	14	57	70
MADRID	20	68	78
MUNICH	19	66	77
PARIS	18	64	75
ROME	20	68	78
STOCKHOLM	19	66	77
VIENNA	18	64	75
ZURICH	18	64	75

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	36	19-31	32
Golan	29	21-35	35
Nahariya	—	—	—
Safed	—	—	30
Haifa Port	61	24-39	40
Tiberias	26	24-34	35
Nazareth	51	24-34	35
Afula	—	—	34
Shomron	—	—	34
Tel Aviv	66	23-32	32
B-G Airport	59	23-32	33
Jericho	30	23-32	33
Gaza	76	25-30	31
Beersheba	28	22-36	37
Eilat	14	28-42	43

Druse requests to visit Syria turned down

By YOEL DAR
For The Jerusalem Post
GOLAN HEIGHTS — The Syrian authorities have turned down Golan Druse requests to allow their kin to visit them. The negative answer came through the International Red Cross recently.
The Syrians said they did not consider the issue open to discussion. The Golan Druse say the Israeli authorities have already allowed two groups of Druse to visit Syria, including one of 47 Druse presently visiting Syria, and due to return to their villages next Sunday. Another 500 applied to the Interior Ministry, urging it to allow them to see their relatives for the first time in 21 years.
Ministry officials said the applications are under study but so far no date has been set for the third group.

After 'night of the hang-gliders'

Nahal units now back in shape

By KENNETH KAPLAN
Post Defence Reporter
The Nahal Brigade's recent "successful" tour of duty along the northern border proved that its abilities are comparable to that of other infantry brigades, according to Nahal commander Tat-Aluf Benzion Wiener.
Wiener said the duty in the north helped to set high operational norms which will be reinforced in future training. He said Nahal's improved fighting ability stemmed from adjustments in its training schedule which permit combat units to remain together for longer periods of time.
Nahal's reputation had been tarnished by a number of recent mishaps, beginning with the capture of

HOME & FOREIGN NEWS

Peretz and Der'i face off in Shas power struggle

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Interior Ministry Director-General Arye Der'i has made the "mistake of his life" in not resigning his post now to run for the Knesset, a Shas Party source said yesterday.

The criticism of Der'i followed friction between him and Minister without Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz and Peretz's threat to quit the party. Today the Shas Council of Tora Sages is to try to convince Peretz not to carry out his threat.

Der'i has delayed resigning from the Interior Ministry in the expectation that the Knesset will revise the law which requires civil servants seeking Knesset seats to leave their positions 100 days before the elections, reducing the period to 60 days. His unwillingness to resign now is based on Shas's failure to get a clearcut promise from Prime Minister Shamir, who is acting

interior minister, that he will appoint a Shas official to replace Der'i, and on fears that the party will lose control of the Interior Ministry.

Citing the failure of Shas to get the complete backing of the Likud in such issues as passage of the "Who is a Jew" amendment and the proposal to change the method of elections, the source said that any proposal to shorten the period would be "stuck in committees for a year and a half, until long after the election."

The source, who is close to Rabbi Eliezer Schach, Der'i's putative patron, cited the director-general's failure to resign now as evidence that Der'i is a political novice who should not head the list of the ultra-Orthodox Sephardi party.

Der'i's name rose to the fore this weekend after Peretz's threat to resign from the party, together with MKs Shimon Ben-Shlomo and Ya'acov Yosef. If all

three left, they would take with them three-quarters of Shas's election funds, according to the Parties Financing Law.

Peretz had claimed that Der'i, who rose to power as the personal assistant to Schach, used his influence with Schach to have the Council of Tora Sages rule against Peretz on party matters. The latest instance of this was when the council ordered Peretz to cancel a decision to hire a public-relations firm to run the party's election campaign.

But insiders also pointed to the fact that Yated Ne'eman, the daily paper which is close to Schach, had run an article about Der'i visiting Kiryat Shmona and receiving a warm welcome, when in fact it was Peretz who had gone to the Galilee town.

There are also rumours that Der'i, whose power within the party is far greater than Peretz's, has been

lobbying to be the Shas minister in the next government, thus effectively replacing Peretz as head of the party.

Another bone of contention is the continued pressure to include an Ashkenazi in the Shas list, which has enjoyed considerable Ashkenazi electoral support, especially from the followers of Schach. Peretz fears that this would weaken the party's image as a Sephardi voice.

On Thursday, Peretz met with Schach to voice his complaints, and on Friday he called on former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef, who heads the Shas Council of Tora Sages, to inform Yosef of his intention to resign from the party. Yosef asked Peretz to reconsider.

Even party activists who dislike Peretz believe that they need him because he is a strong and well-known personality for leading the party list.

NRP sees Labour-Likud 'plot'

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Post Political Correspondent

The National Religious Party yesterday charged the Likud and Labour parties with conspiring to enact a "political snatch" in the last week of the Knesset term by trying to pass a law changing the election system.

"The greed for power has driven Labour and Likud out of their

minds," NRP political secretary and campaign information head Shaul Yahalom commented yesterday on the Likud-Labour meeting held to find an agreed formula for the legislation.

NRP circles estimated that since both parties still need the NRP to form the next coalition, the law will not be passed. They predicted that

emissaries from both parties will come to NRP leaders today seeking their cooperation.

"The Israeli citizen may discover too late that Likud and Labour secretly schemed to castrate his democratic right and judgement to vote for other ideological and religious trends, apart from Likud and Labour," Yahalom said.

Elijah worshippers flock to Mt Carmel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — These hot days of summer bring Mt. Carmel and Elijah into their own.

Last week, several thousand Christian Arabs celebrated the "Mar Elias" Feast of Elijah at the Carmelite Stella Maris monastery, where Elijah is the patron saint.

Next Sunday Jews will converge for their traditional pilgrimage to the Cave of Elijah, a little further down the mountain. The pilgrimage takes place on the day after the "Sabbath of Consolation," which follows the fast of Tisha be'Av.

According to Carmelite Brother Elias (Friedman), a scholar of antiquity who lives in the monastery, the Elijah rites are based on ancient pagan cults.

Elijah, the Prophet of Consolation, is also revered by the Moslems and Druse of this country, who call him "El Hadder," the Green One, that is, the living prophet.

Elias insists that the summer dates are a throw-back to the pagan mourning for the idol Tammuz, who gave his name to the Hebrew summer month.

"He was considered the god of vegetation. As the hot winds of summer swept the country, scorching all vegetation, the pagans mourned his death and prayed for his revival next spring so that he would return with the new vegetation," he said.

The early Christian church fathers, anxious to sweep away the vestiges of paganism but aware of deeply ingrained Tammuz myth,

simply "adopted" the event and turned it into the Feast of Elijah, the great enemy of the false gods and victor over their prophets on Mt. Carmel, as recounted in chapter 18 of the requiem.

Elias also believes that rabbis, equally anxious to eliminate the abomination of Tammuz, retained it as a day of mourning but adapted it to a "historical Jewish tragedy," the breaching of the walls of Jerusalem by the Romans on the 17th of Tammuz, still a fast day in the Jewish calendar.

The Mar Elias tradition spread throughout the Orthodox Church, and until the fall of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, "many thousands of pilgrims from all over the empire and as far as Russia used to gather around our monastery for July 26," Elias said. The western church never adopted the feast, as the searing heat of summer laying waste the land is meaningless in their colder climes.

Elias, who believes that the site on the Carmel held to be the place where Elijah triumphed over the prophets of Baal is "the most authentic biblical site in the country."

He claims that relics of a cult of the sun god of Greek mythology have been discovered by the caves. "From Helios to Elias was not a very large step," he noted.

Meanwhile, in good time for Mar Elias, the monastery received two new massive bronze doors sculpted by an artist-brother of the order in Rome.

IDF used Kach man wanted for murder

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Israeli-American follower of Meir Kahane living in Kiryat Arba, wanted by U.S. authorities on charges of murder, has done a stint of reserve duty in the IDF, military sources confirmed yesterday.

Robert "Reuven" Manning, 36, indicted for a mail-bomb killing and suspected in two other fatal bombings, told a reporter from The Dallas Morning News last month that he had done 30 days of reserve duty near Nablus in March.

Manning told the reporter that soldiers and settlers should be allowed "to shoot anything that moved" in some West Bank areas, as he had been instructed to do during army service in Vietnam.

"These Arabs should be told to stop throwing rocks or they will be shot," he was quoted as saying. "When I go out on patrol, I view the situation as a police-criminal relationship... We should blow these suckers to kingdom come."

Military sources confirmed yesterday that Manning had done reserve duty, but they refused under repeated questioning to say whether he had been stationed in the West Bank and when he had served. They said the IDF checks recruits for possible criminal records, though it may not always be aware of a person's record abroad.

The sources said it was unlikely Manning would report for another stint in the reserves, because he is a wanted man. U.S. federal authorities were reported this month to be preparing an extradition request against him, and his wife Rochelle was arrested on June 22 when she returned to Los Angeles from Israel. Manning dropped out of sight after the arrest, and has not spoken to reporters since.

Arrest warrants had been issued against the Mannings in the U.S., charging them with conspiracy and homicide in the mail-bomb death of Patricia Wilkerson, a secretary at Prowest Computer Corp., in Manhattan Beach, California.



Tanks, helicopters and jet fighters have replaced more traditional designs on some of the Afghan carpets now finding their way into the souls of the Gulf. (AFP)

Most Conservative rabbis support 'land for peace'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Post Jewish Affairs Editor

An overwhelming majority of Conservative rabbis (84 per cent) believe that Israel should be willing to give up land for the sake of peace, according to a poll taken recently of its members by the Rabbinical Assembly (RA) of the Conservative movement. Most of the rabbis also believe that Israelis should be able to have a civil marriage if they so desire.

The RA's annual convention begins today in Jerusalem. It has 1,200 members, most of them in North America and the others in Europe, South America and Israel.

Close to 64 per cent support the idea of an international conference as a prelude to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. About 20 per cent feel that the U.S. should use its economic and political leverage on Israel to further the peace process, but 75 per cent oppose such pressure.

Half of the rabbis said that American Jews should publicly dissent from Israeli policy if they disagreed with it, but 45 per cent said they shouldn't. However, 70 per cent said that American Jews should not

utilize the American news media to express dissent from Israeli policy. Some 40 per cent of the rabbis said that the RA should be willing to take a public stand on political questions in Israel, even in opposition to Israeli policy, but half opposed such a step.

About 86 per cent said that the Conservative movement should continue pressing for the right of its members to officiate at marriages and funerals in Israel.

Over 100 members of the Conservative Movement demonstrated yesterday across from Hechal Shlomo, the seat of the chief rabbinate, in what the protesters called a display "against unwarranted hatred."

Rabbi Pinchas Spectre, director of the Masorati (Conservative) Movement, said that the demonstrators, many of whom are in Israel for the meeting this week of its constituent bodies, had been fasting and attending synagogue all day.

However, he added, during the latter part of the day, it is customary to change the emphasis from mourning over what was destroyed to building for the future.

Donations sought to save nine children

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — Nine children ranging in age from a few months to 17 years could die unless \$640,000 is raised to send them abroad for operations. Shelly Hoshen, director of Yad Be'ad (Hand in Hand) and its Keren LeChasul (Life-saving Fund), said the Health Ministry has confirmed that these children cannot receive the required treatment in Israel.

They include a seven-year-old boy who needs a kidney transplant in France, an 8½-year-old girl who needs a liver transplant, a 20-month-old baby who needs a heart-operation in London (an only child after years of infertility), a two-year-old who needs a heart operation in Boston and a 17-year-old boy who needs a bone-marrow transplant in the U.S.

Donations can be made in any bank and credited to Bank Leumi Branch 816, account number 557871/78.

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Getting help — but too little, too late

JAVIER BAENA AND STAN LEHMAN Associated Press

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — The Colombian government and a variety of private programmes stand ready to help the poverty-stricken children who crowd the dirty streets of Bogota and other cities.

But many street children who have suffered abandonment or abuse fear any adult. And those who have parents also shun help as they struggle to make quick money for their families.

"The children prefer to stay in the streets, enjoying their liberty and living off petty crime," says the Rev. Javier de Nicolo, an Italian priest

who runs a programme to rehabilitate street children. Institutions that can help street children have trouble attracting them because the youngsters are so distrustful, he said.

Some parents order their children into the streets for long hours, often to hawk cigarettes or candy. "I can't go home without having sold at least 1,000 pesos (\$3) worth or my mother will punish me," says 11-year-old Ana, a Bogota child.

Some work is far worse than selling candy or cigarettes. The chief of Colombia's National Institute of Family Welfare, Jaime Benitez, says some parents "rent" deformed and sick children as beggars for about 600 pesos a day.

The situation has developed to the point where some children see life in the streets as practically normal.

"In the streets we have work (crime), smoke drugs or sniff gasoline," said Marcelino, a 10-year-old. "We have trouble sometimes with the police, but we take care of them by giving them money or something we stole."

Children in the streets of Bogota live mostly in bands of three to 10, bedding down along roads, underneath bridges, in parks and in caves. As young as six years old, they survive by stealing wallets, jewelry watches and car parts.

The National Institute of Family

Welfare helps 150,000 juveniles every year. Much of its work includes arranging adoptions, protecting children and mothers from domestic violence and administering educational and nutritional programmes. But many believe the institute reaches only a small part of those who need assistance.

In Brazil, the situation may be even grimmer. Brazil's cities teem with Latin America's biggest populations of street children, often abandoned and lawless. There may be as many as a million in the streets of Sao Paulo and half a million in Rio de Janeiro, robbing, begging and selling trinkets to survive. Bands of girls and young boys survive by prostitution.

But while many of Brazil's estimated seven million homeless youths may never get help, new programmes offer hope for some.

"For years I lived on the streets, begging and stealing or shining shoes or selling candy in the subway," says Leonardo Arcajo, one of 9,000 children in these new programmes. Arrested by the police for vagrancy, he escaped imprisonment in a detention centre by enrolling in the programme.

Today, at age 15, he is learning carpentry. The programme includes shelter, food and medical care and a job-training project that teaches children a trade of their choosing at one of several companies owned and



STREET CHILDREN
Blight of the Americas

operated by the state of Sao Paulo. John Donahue, a Unicef representative in Brazil, says most Brazilian street children haven't been abandoned by their parents. "The vast majority decided on their own to abandon their families, because their parents could no longer sustain them," he says. "They prefer the hardships of the streets to the poverty and violence of the slums."

For many, it is an escape from parental abuse as well. Other projects to help Brazilian street children have been under way for some time. Paulo Collen spent years on the streets and in a detention centre that he describes as a school for crime. Now 18, he works as a computer programmer and has written a book about his youth.

Collen's chance came in 1985 when he entered an experimental school in Sao Paulo. During the next two years, he says, he met "people who changed my life — people who cared and made me feel wanted. They gave me a reason to live." (This article is the second in a series)

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Secret Angola peace talks at Cape Verde

LISBON (AP) — Delegations from Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the U.S. have met secretly at Cape Verde off the African coast for further peace talks over southwestern Africa, according to news reports reaching Lisbon yesterday.

The Portuguese news agency Lusa said high-level officials from the four countries met from Thursday to Saturday on the archipelago off West Africa in an apparent effort to overcome remaining obstacles to the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement.

No previous announcement was made of the negotiations that were surrounded by secrecy measures, Lusa said in a report from the Cape Verde capital, Praia. None of the

countries involved has so far made any official comment.

The Cape Verde talks reportedly began a day after the four countries announced an agreement in principle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola and for UN-sponsored independence for neighbouring South West Africa.

The set of 14 principles emerged after a third round of U.S.-mediated negotiations between Angola, Cuba and South Africa in New York the previous week. The next talks were scheduled for Geneva Aug. 2-4. No mention was made of a meeting in a Cape Verde.

Lusa quoted unidentified political observers in Cape Verde as saying

the talks on the island of Sal may have been aimed at reaching agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban and South African troops from Angola and for the implementation of an independence process for South West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Cuba already has said it will withdraw its estimated 50,000 troops in Angola in exchange for South African withdrawal from Namibia.

Lusa said the delegations were headed by Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Ndalo Franco, his South African counterpart Kobus Meiring, an unidentified Cuban military official and an unidentified representative of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker.

The report said Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz also took part in the meeting. Cape Verde, a former Portuguese colony, was the venue for the first face-to-face talks between Angola and South Africa in the early 1980s.

The current negotiations are over a 13-year war in Angola where guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), supported by South Africa and the U.S., are fighting to force the Cuban- and Soviet-backed government to share power.

Observers quoted by Lusa said Cape Verde could be chosen as the venue for the signing of a final peace agreement.

Soviet general predicts Islamic takeover in Kabul

MOSCOW — A Soviet general has attacked Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government, saying Islamic fundamentalists would one day hold power, while the rebels against the Afghan capital with rockets yesterday, killing 10 people.

Major-General Kim Tsagolov said Afghanistan's ruling Communist Party was split with factionalism and would only remain in power while Soviet troops were in the country.

"I would even say that we can expect a hardening of Islamic resolve in close connection with the idea of an Islamic revolution. It is

quite possible that Islamic fundamentalists will emerge at the fore," Tsagolov, who served as a military adviser in Afghanistan from 1981-1984, told the weekly *Ogonyok*. Tsagolov said overzealous party officials had alienated the Afghan people by repressive anti-religious activity.

Tsagolov's criticism came as Moscow on Saturday denied a charge by Pakistan President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq that it had sent 30,000 troops back to Afghanistan. Zia said the military situation around the Afghan capital Kabul had prompted the Soviet Union to send troops back and halt a military withdrawal

agreed under the Geneva accords.

A senior UN official involved in the monitoring said he was not aware of any Soviet troop movements back into Kabul.

Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency Tass reported from Kabul that 10 people, including four children, were killed and 18 others wounded in a rocket attack on the Afghan capital yesterday. The rockets were fired during celebrations of the al-Adha feast at the city's mosque attended by Afghan President Najibullah and other officials, Tass added.

Earlier yesterday, French diplomatic sources reached from here by

telephone said Soviet and Afghan troops were shelling Afghan rebel positions on the outskirts of the city.

Afghan guerrillas trying to topple the Soviet-backed Najibullah government have been tightening their hold around the capital in the past month. The official Afghan news agency Bakhtar reported that 257 rockets, shells and mortar bombs had fallen on Kabul in the past two months, killing at least 60 people.

On Saturday, a 16-year-old youth and a three-year-old girl died and six people were seriously injured in a rocket attack on residential areas in Kabul, Tass reported. (Reuters, AFP)



Former Thai premier Kukrit Pramej, 77, casts his vote in general elections yesterday. (AFP)

Violence flares in Thai general elections

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Muslim separatists set fire to nine rural schools and two persons died in a grenade attack as 16 political parties battled at the polls yesterday in general elections.

A total of 3,606 candidates were contesting 357 seats in the House of Representatives. No party was expected to gain a majority of seats, so several parties will probably team up to choose a prime minister, who then forms a government. Final, nationwide results were expected this morning.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who does not belong to any party, was widely predicted to return to the post he has held since

1980 and head a coalition.

Seven hours of polling ended at 3 p.m. (11 p.m. Israel time) with only one violent incident reported during the voting period. But Government Prachin Patkul said Muslim rebels torched the schools and a health clinic and a rest house in isolated areas of southern Narathiwat Province on Saturday night and early yesterday in an apparent attempt to disrupt voting.

The governor, contacted by telephone after he inspected the damage, said three of the schools were destroyed while the other buildings were partially burned. But he said temporary polling stations were set up to replace those destroyed.

Muslims are a minority in Thailand but form the majority in the southern province that borders Malaysia. Thailand is predominantly Buddhist. Several hundred Muslim separatists, believed to be supported by radical groups in the Middle East, operate in the Thai-Malaysian border area along with bandit groups and some Communist insurgents. The separatists have demanded a merger with Malaysia.

Prem called the election two years early after he dissolved parliament on April 29, disbanded his faction-ridden coalition government and nullified a no-confidence motion tabled by his increasingly vocal opposition.

Burmese leaders propose dismantling state control

RANGOON (Reuters) — Burma's socialist rulers proposed dismantling their tight control of society this weekend as their dream of a Buddhist-socialist utopia appeared to collapse.

An announcement by strongman Ne Win that he wanted to step down after 26 years of autocratic rule was followed by equally radical proposals for economic and political changes. An extraordinary congress of the Burma Socialist Programme party (BSPP) was due to decide whether to accept Ne Win's resignation today after three days of meetings.

Ne Win, speaking at the opening

session on Saturday, proposed a referendum to let Burma's 38 million people decide whether to abandon the one-party system he set up in 1962. Ne Win, who said earlier attempts to stand down had been rejected, said he had decided to accept the proposal. He said the party should be a coalition of all groups and the media. "Production has declined, economic enterprises cannot be managed effectively, working skills have deteriorated and losses and wastage cannot be controlled effectively," he conceded.

The answer was to boost "public,

private and cooperative sectors," and "create conditions and provide guarantees that would induce private entrepreneurs to step up investment and encourage their dynamic participation."

After a session of declining hopes, standards, and frustrated hopes culminating in five months of bloody street protests, Burmese leaders met with cautious optimism. "People need time to think about the meaning of this," said one Burmese journalist. He believed the offer by 77-year-old Ne Win and five other veteran leaders to stand down was genuine, saying: "There is no other way out of the crisis."

Western diplomats in Rangoon were more sceptical. They pointed out that Ne Win had proposed that existing organs of power remain in place until a referendum. "This means business as usual for the time being," one said.

Others who have watched Ne Win gradually hand the formal reins of power to others but retain ultimate control as BSPP chairman, would accept nothing at face value. Other top party officials who offered to resign included Ne Win's heir apparent President San Yu, Sein Lwin, the party secretary behind suppressing opposition since 1962.

News in Brief

Garbo ailing after flu

ZURICH — A Swiss tabloid reported yesterday that Greta Garbo, the 82-year-old movie star, is ailing and has been resting in a hotel bed for most of her Swiss holiday. The weekly *Sonnabend* said the Swedish celebrity has not left the hotel in the resort of Klosters since her arrival a month ago. It said she was still weak after a serious bout of the flu last winter and is unable to leave bed for long periods. AP

River carries dead fish

BUDAPEST — Two tons of dead fish were carried off to northeastern Hungary by a polluted river flowing from Romania, according to Hungarian weekend press reports. The fish, found in the river Sava, were killed by "chemical substances which deprived them of oxygen," the reports said. AP

Measures to save cub

WASHINGTON — Washington zoo's most celebrated couple, the giant pandas Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, are due to become parents in August. The *Washington Post* reported yesterday. And, following a series of miscarriages and early deaths of their cubs, zoo officials are taking special measures to try to make Ling-Ling succeed in giving birth and raising her own cub. AP

Boulder rolls on and on

STEPTOWN, West Virginia — A 270kg boulder slipped off a mountain outcrop, crashed 430 metres down a steep incline and smashed into a house, killing a sleeping child. The rock crashed through the outside wall of Ronald Marcum's house and went through a close-fitting window, killing the 15-month-old child on Saturday. The rock rolled through two more walls and into another bedroom before coming to a standstill. AP

Guard holds up bank

MANILA — A security guard tried to protect a bank from robbers held up the bank himself, police and bank officials said here. The guard waited for other guards to leave the Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank as it closed and made his move just before the robbery. He shot the robbers, who were armed with 12-gauge shotguns, the guard ordered the tellers into a vault and scooped up nearly \$25,000, and then fled. AP

Teenager kills fiance

RIESE, Italy — A 16-year-old shot and killed her fiance in this small Sicilian town after he broke off their engagement, police said yesterday. Giuseppina Rindone shot 21-year-old Giuseppe Rindone in the main village square Friday in front of her father, Alberto, who had given her the pistol, police said. The girl and her father were immediately detained. AP

Sub collides with boat

TOKYO — Divers picked five bodies from a leisure fishing boat that sank after a collision with a Japanese submarine, bringing to six the number who died and leaving 24 still missing yesterday. The 150-ton boat which sank on Saturday afternoon following a collision with the submarine off Yokosuka, at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, has been found on the sea floor at a depth of 50 metres. AP

Champion magician

THE HAGUE — An American, Johnny Ace Palmer, became world champion magician Saturday when he beat all others in the "close-up" category, magic tricks performed "literally under the spectators' noses," a spokesman for the International Magicians Association announced here. He will defend his title at the next championships in 1991 in Rome. AP

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Cairenes offer dawn prayers yesterday on the occasion of the Moslem Id al-Adha feast of sacrifice. (AFP)

Egyptian fundamentalists clash

CAIRO (Reuters) — A weekend raid by radical Egyptian Moslems on a more moderate group has shown a split in the country's Islamic movement.

Supporters of the Jihad (holy struggle) organization in the southern Egyptian town of Assiut attacked gatherings of the more moderate Moslem Brotherhood (Ikhwan) with knives and stones on Saturday, wounding 13 people. The rival groups, competing for support especially among Egyptian students, had originally chosen the same location to hold prayer meetings for Id al-Adha, or feast of sacrifice.

One group of Ikhwan members was making toys to distribute to children for the feast when Jihad mem-

bers burst into their mosque, breaking windows and furniture, security sources said. The Jihad, responsible for killing president Anwar Sadat in 1981, considered the toy-making un-Islamic. The group also opposes music and theatre.

The Ikhwan, while also supporting the adoption of strict Islamic law in Egypt, is less severe in interpreting Moslem values and practices. The Ikhwan does not oppose classical music, for instance.

"The Jihad are fighting for their existence," said Mohammed Habbab, a leading Ikhwan member in Assiut, after the clashes. He said the Brotherhood was gaining strength in Assiut, a traditional stronghold for the more radical Jihad.

Mexican TV anchorwoman shot dead 'by mistake'

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico (AP) — A television news anchorwoman, her mother-in-law and a family friend were shot to death by men who identified themselves as Mexican Federal Judicial Police, authorities said.

The official government news agency Notimex said the shooting on Saturday was an accident after police mistook the vehicle for those of suspected drug traffickers. The four police agents were arrested.

Killed were XHJ-TV anchorwoman Linda Bejarano, 28, Lucresia Martinez de Gomez, 58, and Carlos Alfonso Garcia, 25. Bejarano's husband, Manuel Gomez, said he was also in the car, but was uninjured. He said the victims were shot in the early morning hours near downtown Juarez.

Gomez, a co-anchor on the station, said that a car carrying four men tried to pull them over. He said the men identified themselves as Federal Judicial Police officers, but that he didn't stop because he was afraid they would rob him. He said he was carrying about \$12,000 in cash raised by the television station at a circus.

When Gomez didn't stop the car, the men in the other vehicle started shooting at the Gomez car with machine guns, Gomez said. About 40 to 45 bullet holes were found in the car, officials said.

XHJ spokesman Gustavo Aguirre said police told him the officers were trying to track a similar car that supposedly was laden with 80 kg. of cocaine, and that the agents had mistaken the victims' vehicle for the drug traffickers' car.

Previously unknown Anne Frank letter said to be authentic

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — A Dutch expert said on Saturday that a previously unknown letter from Anne Frank appears to be authentic.

The letter, and another from her sister, Margot, were sent in April 1940 — a month before the Nazi invasion of the Netherlands — to their pen pals Betty Anne and Juanita Wagner, who lived on a farm in Danville, Iowa. The Wagner sisters had also received passport-size photographs of Anne aged 11 and Margot aged 14.

The letters will be sold at an October auction in New York.



IS THERE REALLY NO PARTNER?

Public Discussion of the article published by Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman of the PLO

"The key to a Palestinian-Israeli settlement lies in talks between the Palestinians and the Israelis."

"The Palestinians would like to choose their Israeli interlocutor. We have little doubt that we could reach a satisfactory settlement with the Peace Now movement in a month. We know, however, that an agreement with Peace Now would not be an agreement with Israel, and since an agreement with Israel is what we are after, we are ready to talk to Mr. Shimon Peres' Labor Alignment, or to Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc, or anyone else the Israelis choose to represent them."

Is this an opening towards peace? Will it be missed?

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Ending the intifada in one week

PROMISES of the extravagant sort have long been a specialty of that small, nationalist-conservative appendage of Herut which sports the oddly inappropriate title Liberal. Thus it was a Liberal/Likud finance minister in the first Begin administration, the late Simha Ehrlich, who over a decade ago jubilantly predicted that his exchange-control liberalization would soon turn Israel into a Middle Eastern Switzerland, no less. The prediction is still waiting to be fulfilled.

The delay may conceivably have had something to do with the fact that, except for a two-year period, the country's government has during the past decade been headed by Likud leaders, as has the Treasury too. Indeed, if present-day Likud tribunes are to be believed, Israel's economy has since 1977 become, if anything, not Swiss-like but more thoroughly "bolshhevik" than ever.

Addressing a Likud audience at Beit Jabotinsky last Thursday, a former Liberal finance minister, Yitzhak Moda'i, now minister without portfolio, pledged a swift end to Histadrut-type "bolshivism" if the Likud won the coming Knesset election. The new economic dispensation, Mr. Moda'i assured the faithful, would be based solidly on the calculus of profit and loss, and on nothing else. Thus if sky-high interest rates, needed to counteract a hyperinflation forced by a bogus "correct economy," brought enterprises crashing down, the government would this time care not a hoot.

The bolshevik gnomes of Washington could then apparently take lessons from a Likud-governed Israel. A local Lee Iacocca pleading for a government loan to help restructure a local Chrysler would be turned away at the door. Not only would there be no offers of help to such Histadrut affiliates as Alliance, but private corporations such as Elscint, too, could expect no succor in time of trouble. The workers of Beit Shean's Kitan, a Clal plant, and their cabinet-room defender, Beit Shean's David Levy, could raise a ruckus until hell froze over. Nobody would move.

That tough-as-nails message of economic hope did not entirely please all of Mr. Moda'i's listeners. One of them in fact complained of the Likud's indifference to the plight of the 1,100 Alliance workers whose plant had been closed by the Histadrut bolsheviks.

On the ground of unprofitability. But no exception is reported to have been taken to the Liberal leader's suggestion that the Likud pledge an end to the "so-called intifada" within a week of the formation of its post-election government.

With the aid of precisely which measures that was to be achieved, Mr. Moda'i felt under no compulsion to divulge. But it was clearly understood that they must not be confined to the IDF's present already fairly repressive repertoire of law-and-order acts, and should include ideas long advocated by the rightwing iron-fists: shoot them up, bang them in, kick them out *en masse* and don't let any legal constraints stand in your way. Most importantly, don't waste breath, as Labour's Defence Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, does, on the linkage between Palestinian violence and the Palestinian sense of hurt.

The idea apparently is that, once the Palestinians realize that they have been utterly, but utterly defeated, they will opt for a peace of total surrender.

If practical politics were an intellectual exercise, it might have been useful for the Labour Alignment to quit the government at this time and transfer control of the armed forces to the Likud so that it could demonstrate now, not in November, its uncanny ability to put the intifada down at virtually one stroke. And to do so without turning Israel into a travesty of itself, and without turning the whole world against it. That might be an especially interesting exercise in the light of the recorded history of the intifada.

Public memories are short, and it is not often remembered today that the man who could "end the intifada within a week" early last December, had he even acknowledged the outbreak of any such phenomenon, was Prime Minister Shamir, then substituting for the absent Mr. Rabin. But Mr. Shamir preferred to believe that Israel could easily triumph over its Palestinian enemy by trifling with it, and with its elementary national claims. The electioneering slogan now floated by Mr. Moda'i is informed by similar mental obtuseness.

If a Likud offering the Moda'i type of promises is actually placed at the helm, this country might for once be truly facing an existential threat.

A hospital settlement, maybe

OF all professions, the one dedicated to the healing of people rates highest in this country. Oddly, it seems doctors and nurses find this much popularity a burden, not an asset.

It has taken the state-hospital doctors a full week to consider and approve a trade-off of an end to their nearly eight-month-long "sanctions" for negotiations on the government's programme for a reduction of surgery waiting lists. But their colleagues, the outnumbered Kupat Holim hospital doctors, who earlier figured as relative moderates, have turned the proposal down. They insist on a resuscitation of the original agreement signed by them by Kupat Holim, but vetoed by the Treasury, or an alternative to it. In the meantime, they are continuing with their work stoppages.

The nurses, too, are still up in arms. Their leaders are going on with their hunger strike. Their differences with the employers have been significantly narrowed down. The nurses have extracted a promise of a 24 per cent improvement in standards, meaning there will be nearly a quarter more of them tending to hospital patients.

The only outstanding issue is now whether the change will be effected within 2 or 5 years. But the embattled nurses for some reason feel they cannot leave this matter to the normal process of negotiation.

With all due respect to the doctors, and to the nurses, the reaction of lay people to such strange patterns of collective behaviour, cannot fail to be, Healers, kindly heal yourselves.

Arrivals of immigrants in Palestine during May totalled 299 (203 Jews and 96 Non-Jews) an increase over the figure for April (115, including 57 Jews and 56 Non-Jews), but only 30 per cent of the number of arrivals in May 1937... In addition to the 299 immigrants, 170 persons who had arrived as visitors were permitted to remain; the total number of registered immigrants was therefore 469 (including 299 Jews and 170 Non-Jews) compared with 200 in April (including 111 Jews and 89 Non-Jews). "Capitalist" immigrants in May 1938 numbered 72 (66 Jews and 6 Non-Jews); against 24 in April; persons coming to employment were 57 (27 Jews and 30 Non-Jews); 213 were dependent on residents

PALESTINE POST 50 YEARS AGO

In Palestine (160 Jews and 53 Non-Jews). All categories of immigrants during the first five months of 1938 totalled 4,587 (4,178 Jews and 409 Non-Jews), compared with 5,747 (5,078 Jews and 679 Non-Jews) during the same period of 1937.

Belgian archaeologists have unearthed clear evidence in Syria that the Jews of the Seleucid empire used as an altar decoration none other than the famous swastika emblem at least 1500 years before the Nazis had been thought of. The discovery was made while excavations were in progress at ancient Apamea, an important ruined Seleucid city near Hama, Syria, which flourished during the early centuries of the Christian era. The Jewish altar stood on a richly decorated mosaic floor near the remains of a Byzantine church which lay near the walls of an old fortress - Kalat Mudik, occupying the acropolis of this important site where were kept the treasures of war, the breeding studs and the elephants of the Seleucid emperors. The crosses appear in considerable quantity in one corner of the marble squares forming the floor design. (July 25 1938)

THE JERUSALEM POST 30 YEARS AGO

and old acquaintances here, "and we have all made many friends," he said. None of the group, however, wanted to prolong the visit. Mr. Slutsky claimed, because they began to feel homesick a few days ago "and now all are eager to leave as soon as possible." Asked to compare living conditions in Russia and Israel, Mr. Slutsky declared: "Economically, politically, socially and culturally conditions are better in the Soviet

Union, and what is more important, Russia is our motherland..." Mr. Slutsky declined to say whether Russian Jewish youth would consider coming here even on a temporary basis to help build the country. "They are badly needed in our country," he said... Olive wood souvenirs were the favourite buy of the tourists here, though their pocket money did not go far.

An emergency meeting decided on Thursday to chlorinate the Yarkon River at two points along its course at the cost of IL15,000 a month. The meeting was called by (Tel Aviv) Mayor Levanon in view of the increasing pollution of the river.

AMONG THE MYTHS harboured by the American public is the one that American Jewry is exerting pressure for territorial concessions. The impression that "bleeding hearts" in America are calling for dovish approaches seems to be held by outraged Israelis of the right, centre, and even the left.

During a recent home leave from the past year's work in my native New York, I found that a point of agreement among polarized Israelis is that frightened American Jewry is interfering unfairly to spare itself the unpleasantness of Israel's deteriorating image. Nothing could be further from the truth. If such a fable is fostered by the Likud it is a clever ploy.

Out of hundreds of friends, relatives, and just fellow Jews with whom I have spoken here about the "situation," the scores of rabbis and other speakers I have heard, the countless editorials and articles in Jewish publications, and the organizational handouts and even advertisements published in the general media, I can categorically declare that the overwhelming point of view of our American brethren is supportive of Israel's government actions. From the establishment down, opinion ranges from "our country right or wrong" to "breaking their bones is OK, why not?"

A few voices of liberal, sensitive friends, principally those without particularly close Jewish ties, hesitantly ask, "Is this the way?" They dare not call for peace now, but are terribly troubled by the images of Jewish conquerors, and are relieved to learn that many Israelis who bear the burden share their doubts.

I REGULARLY rotate my Sabbath attendance among four Manhattan synagogues. I have never heard a word in them questioning Israeli policy or mentioning the negative aspects of the occupation or showing a gesture of feeling for Palestinian mothers who bury their sons.

A noted rabbinical activist from Riverdale complained that leftwingers "see just the Arabs' side while 'the Jews bury their dead'." A teacher at one of the better Jewish day schools in Queens, ex-Israeli, asked plaintively why Israeli soldiers are allowed to shoot when threatened? A response about hundreds of Arabs hit by Jewish bullets just had no reality for her.

When Jews were marching with blacks for civil rights in Mississippi and pushing Truman to recognize Israel in 1948, I was in an Irish bar in Rockaway Beach when Congratulatory Leo Isaacson told of Rabbi Herzog's greeting to Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace. The patrons were quite rude concerning the venerable rabbi. My friend Lou, who shared in that brawl, last week asked me what happened since. Why is it all confused now? Where is the righteousness of our cause? How do you idealistic youth handle it and serve?

It seems that in almost all walks of life there is a natural reluctance to

Only a few 'bleeding hearts' in America

Burton M. Halpern

understand the extent of contemporary Jewish military might, and of the possibility of its being unwisely used.

The Jewish weeklies are, to varying degrees, filled with columns crying "gevalt!" as if nostalgic for the days of persecuted Jews: letters brutally attack occasional calls for negotiations; and rabbis who never went through a Jewish-manned roadblock on the way home write about Arab intransigence in 1947. But the main complaint seems to be TV and press reports.

No amount of objective persuasion, of equating past coverage of the rosy Zionism to that of the intifada, of comparing the reports of American and Israeli media, of relating coverage of Israel to that of Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Haiti, Panama, etc. in troubled times, or of pointing out how Israel has also used the press for its own purposes, is convincing. If the correspondents are Jewish, they are leaning over backward, or "self-hating Jews," you know, or if gentle, anti-Semitic. Their publishers are catering to all those Palestinian department store advertisers.

While Israelis who favour continued occupation have their viewpoint on retaining the territories, aware, I hope, of the cost, the advantages, and their own special-interest position, Americans have managed to align the rejection of conciliation with the rise of a new bogey. In a period of Jewish wealth, power, position and ease (I even played tennis at the once Aryan German town Cricket Club, with Yiddish now spoken on the terraces), an anti-Semitic figure has been found!

FOR WANT of an actual threat, they have come up with an ambitious, charismatic, smooth-talking black minister who has the gall to say that the occupation is a burden for Israel, styming growth; that the Palestinians are people also; and, in fact, that American resources should be directed to solving the problems of the poor. He also was once heard to mention among friends the equivalent of "shvartza," referring to New York Jews (one of whom is his campaign manager).

This anti-Jackson hysteria, coupled with a willingness to accept official violence as Israeli policy, is reflective of a more conservative American Jewish community. It is

rather self-satisfied, a bit intolerant, more isolated from confrontation, somewhat thick-skinned about the plight of others, at home as well as in Israel.

New York Mayor Ed Koch, no lightweight by any means, assumed the typical easy extremism by urging support for the Democratic candidate with the most hard-line Israel views of the problem, while loudly rejecting the black pretender who marches to a different tune.

Following is an admittedly non-scientific breakdown of American Jewry's attitude towards the intifada.

Observant Jews and the Orthodox establishment prefer the status quo, and are satisfied with Judea and Samaria under Israeli rule, with no concern about their Arab inhabitants.

Ultra-Orthodox and newly-religious, second-generation Americans are a significant base for Kach members and the West Bank settlements.

Ex-Israelis, especially those from New York City, are mostly violently anti-Arab.

The recent ex-Russian immigrants and the Holocaust and pogrom survivors, foreign-born Ashkenazi Jews, vicariously relish power, though they concede that they have little idea of Israel's true might. They prefer not to give an inch to the *goyim*, and are not especially interested in the cost Israel is paying for this situation.

It should be noted that middle-class Jews living in urban neighbourhoods and many teachers and others in some civil-service jobs, do have a genuine fear of and distaste for the blacks and Hispanics around them. There is, in a way, a transfer of this apprehension to the Arabs who can be controlled by Israeli military.

The Sephardi millionaires, largely Syrian, help finance Israel's rightwing politics, and enjoy hobnobbing with its leaders.

For the Jewish professional officials, educated, informed, often sensitive, the party line is the hard line, and it is wrong to be divisive. There is too much at stake in their organizational position to talk otherwise, regardless of their private opinions.

Non-religious professionals, aged 30-50, are not comfortable with what they see happening. Their experience is so far divorced from that

of a Jewish military occupation force that they just don't want to get into the gritty details, yet still feel that their Jewish consciousness demands almost unquestioning, though minor, support of Jewish causes, Israel among them.

The young educated Jews, 20-40 years old, many intermarried, mostly progressive, liberal-leaning, including the "Yuppies," couldn't care less. They are not anti-Israeli, not at all. They can't understand what their connection is with this troubled land, usually presented to them as pauperized, just another aggressive source of world conflict. It has little relevance and appeal for them and their American experience.

SOME FACTORS are constant, in all but this disinterested generation of largely assimilated young American Jews. There is the paranoia that it is Jews who are still being victimized. The media is making it worse than it really is. There is an exaggerated sense of Arab strength vis-a-vis Israel, and a numbing disregard of the negative effects of the occupation, certainly on aliyah. There is, in fact, a general view of Israel as a permanent basketcase, whose youth expect the advantages of ours, whatever the reality of the security situation.

For many here there is sincere frustration, concern, and misgivings, and their vocal reaction is characterized by irrelevant rationalizations delivered in defiant tones - highly unusual for persons whose immediate concerns are children's mixed dating, acceptance at good postgraduate schools, and real estate investments.

From what I can see, working close to an office which services hundreds of Italian, Irish and American Indian steel workers, from assiduously following a vast range of print and electronic media, and having sensitive ears in bars and cocktail lounges - there has not been an anti-Semitic backlash.

If not approval, there is a public lack of concern, partly because of bad Arab public relations, and possibly because most gentiles just don't believe that Jews will behave better than anybody else in their own State. You do not, of course, get the same approving reception today when declaring you are an Israeli; not the respect, empathy, admiration, or interest, not at all. But with all the coverage of the intifada, there is an amazing absence of harsh criticism.

One conceivable development on the American scene could be that the despised Jackson might have an influential role in a Democratic administration if Dukakis wins, and might be just the one to emulate the ridiculed Jimmy Carter and push Jews and Palestinians into peaceful agreement. Don't worry, American Jews right now would be appalled at the thought.

(The writer is an Israeli public relations expert who has spent the last year in the U.S.)

READERS' LETTERS

NEW FACES - SO WHAT!

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - A great deal of hoopla is being made of the fact that the next Knesset will contain many new faces - younger men and, in a few (very few) cases, women and minorities. We are promised day and night that we are in for some splendid changes, and that bold new steps are to be taken. Sadly enough, it is just propaganda on the part of the political parties and wishful thinking by the public, clutching at straws for some kind of change.

Not one of the bright new faces will vote against his party, even on a matter of conscience. Each will docilely raise his hand in accordance with the instructions of the party whip. There will be no backbenchers asking embarrassing questions.

Since all parliamentary matters are settled in advance, there will be little need to attend Knesset debates, and the House will continue to remain as empty as before. Since no one was elected from a specific

constituency, Knesset members will remain as insulated as ever from any citizen trying to communicate with them. They are responsible to the party central committee, not to the public. Since no record is kept of how any MK votes, or whether or not he ever sets foot in the Knesset, the public will continue to have no idea of what the new faces are doing.

As long as there is no electoral reform in which citizens can vote directly for their representative in the Knesset, we will continue to see the same party wheeling and dealing, the same secret agreements, the same pork-barrel deals to maintain the sacred status quo. Thinking citizens have reluctantly reconciled themselves to the fact that there will be no changes. But at least let us be spared the bombast of party leaders who hail these party elections as a "revolution."

ELIEZER WHARTMAN
Jerusalem.

FAITHFUL ITALIAN FRIENDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - Because of the general anti-Israeli attitude of the Italian media and the strong pro-Arab trend of Italian foreign policy, we wish to point out the important political significance of the meeting held recently by the Union of Democratic Friends of Israel in Milan. The meeting, attended by many personalities of Milan's cultural and political world, aimed at stressing the ties of esteem and affection which link many Italian democrats with Israeli democratic people.

The presence of Milan's mayor, Dr. Paolo Pilitteri, a socialist, a great friend of Israel and one of the UDAI founders, also underlined the great concern felt about the re-

DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - There is much truth in what Yosef Goell says about the chaos in our wage system and economy in general, as well as in our political system (July 15). However, he lumps together the Likud, Labour and their respective leaders and this is absurd. It is also hard to see what purpose this serves, especially now in the pre-election period. How can he compare the disasters caused by the Likud governments during the last decade with the achievements of the short two-year period of the Peres premiership, and this in spite of the Likud ministers' opposition in the national unity government.

It seems that the purpose of all straight-thinking Israelis should now be to prevent the possibility of the formation of another Likud govern-

ment. With our present election system, this can only be achieved by giving Labour a clear majority. By putting the blame for our problems equally on the Likud and Labour and by personally attacking Mr. Peres, Yosef Goell may prompt some people to vote for one of the small parties, which would mean wasting their vote and in a way even vote in support of the Likud.

If the small radical parties succeed in winning some of the potential Labour votes, I fail to see what good that would do. Our purpose should be to win for Labour as many of the undecided votes as possible, so as to give it a clear majority. This purpose can hardly be achieved by articles such as the one by Yosef Goell.

Haifa. DAVID SMIRYN

CHANGE IN PLO ATTITUDE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - During the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy received two contradictory messages from Chairman Khrushchev on the same day. One was belligerent and the other showed peaceful inclinations. Kennedy completely ignored the first, replied to the second and defused the crisis.

Last month, two deputies of Yasser Arafat issued contradictory statements. The first by the official PLO spokesman, circulated in Algiers on June 9, was revolutionary in tone and substance. It was the first time that a PLO spokesman publicly recognized Israel's need for peace with security. He claimed that the Palestinians also want peace with security and he proposed direct talks with no veto power by a third party.

Three weeks later, with Fatah loyalists under siege in Beirut by Assad's stooge, the deputy commander of Fatah found it necessary to denounce the PLO spokesman's peace overtures.

Has Israel followed Kennedy's example and tried to strengthen the hand of those in the PLO hierarchy who want to talk to Israel about a two-state solution with peace and security for both? No.

On July 3, Yosef Goell wrote: "Since peace is in our interest, our leaders must develop sensitive antennae to discern possible change in Arab attitudes when they do come. It is just as crucial, however, to develop the critical ability to differentiate reality from wishful thinking and self-delusion."

It doesn't take sensitive antennae to discern a change in Arab attitude by high officials of the PLO. Taking them seriously would not be wishful thinking and self-delusion. Not taking them seriously represents not sensitive antennae but a closed mind.

JESSE ZEL LURIE
Pleasantville, N.Y.

UNMOLESTED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - I neither can nor will defend everything that has been done on our side during the intifada. Civil revolt is in some respects worse than war.

But I am proud to say that any Arab - man, woman or child - can walk safely and unmolested in a Jewish town.

A. YUVAL
Jerusalem.

The Movement for Masorti Judaism in Israel
The Rabbinical Assembly
The United Synagogue of America
and
The Jewish Theological Seminary of America
In the presence of
Simha Dinitz
Chairman of the Executive
Jewish Agency of Israel
World Zionist Organization

Teddy Kollek
Mayor of Jerusalem
Shimon Peres
Vice Premier
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Join together in Jerusalem
To celebrate the

40th Anniversary of the
State of Israel

Monday, July 25, 1988,
12 Av 5748
Laromme Hotel, Jerusalem
8:00 p.m.

By Invitation Only

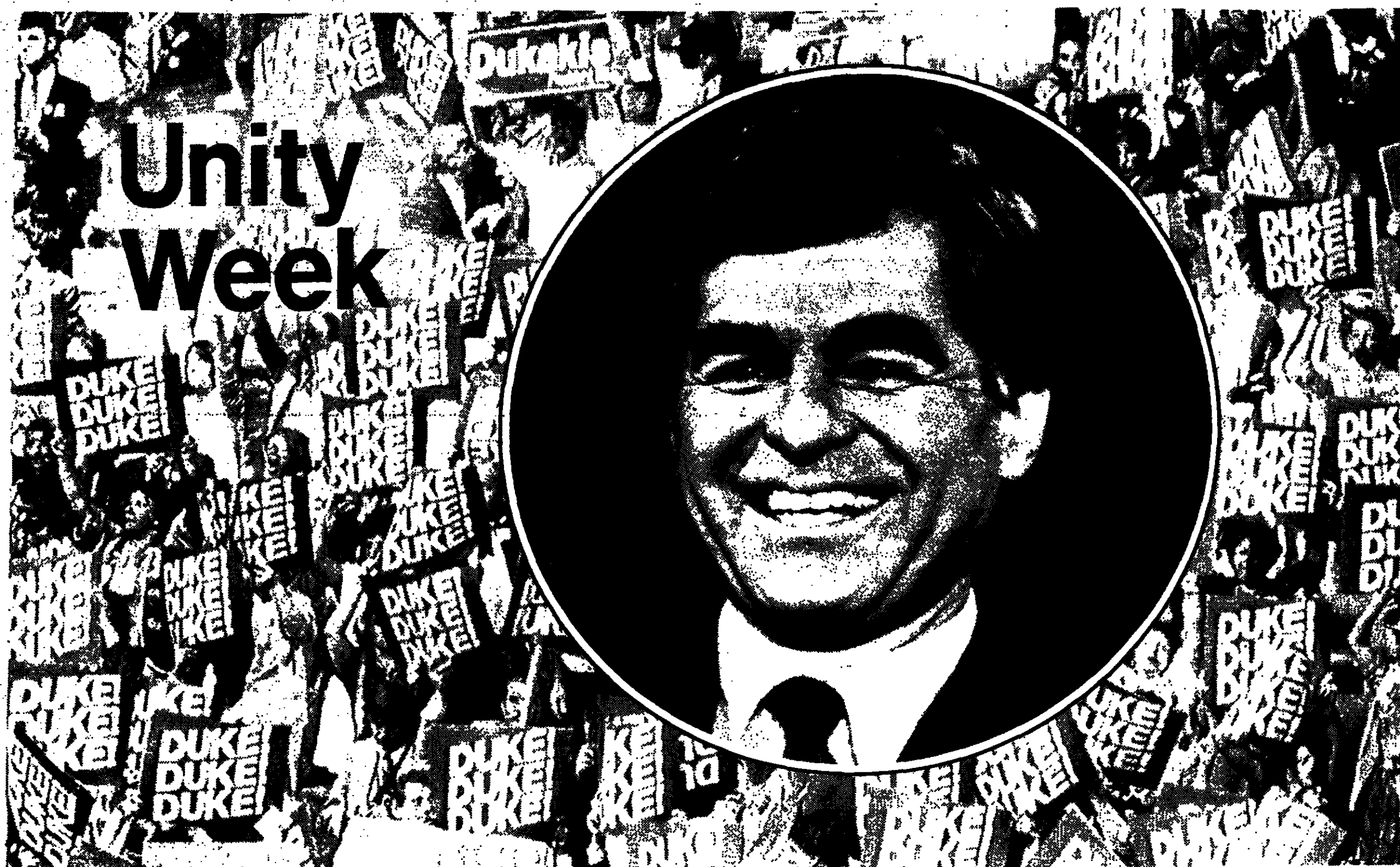
POSTSCRIPTS

GEORGE MEEGAN went out for a stroll and walked right into the Guinness Book of World Records. AP reports that Meegan appeared at the Guinness World of Records exhibit in New York recently to receive a certificate honouring his walk through the Americas - a 30,604 kilometre (19,017 miles) jaunt that he completed in 1983 after seven years and three months.

Meegan, a resident of Kent, England, wrote a book about his feat, "The Longest Walk: An Odyssey of the Human Spirit." He walked from the southern tip of South America to the end of Prudhoe Bay in Alaska, crossing 14 countries. He gave his boots to the Guinness exhibit, and delighted the crowd by showing off a tattoo on his leg depicting a map of his route.

VILLAGERS in Trowell, England, found their feet were dragging during a recent village dance, and no wonder - they were accidentally glued to the floor.

Melting glue in the recently repaired floor of the dance hall had seeped through the cracks. "Some people were stuck and the dance had to end," parish councillor Alan Wetton told Reuters.



Matrix/Pd Hills (Dukakis); Associated Press

The Orderly Rise of a New Kind of Democrat

ON one side stood Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the courtly embodiment of the Democratic Party's conservative wing. On the other, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the impassioned voice of the party's left. In the middle was Michael Stanley Dukakis, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, and he was smiling. It was exactly where he wanted to be.

Over 16 months of campaigning, the Governor of Massachusetts has become an expert at hugging the political center. One of his favorite lines is that the old labels of liberal and conservative have lost their meaning. As he accepted the nomination, he declared his credo for the campaign: "This election is not about ideology; it's about competence." The party, weary of being painted into an ideological corner by the Republicans, roared for the triumph of competence.

He may not transport the Democratic left the way a Jackson or an Edward Kennedy does, but Mr. Dukakis's campaign has always been aiming for a broader share of the market. In the general election as in primaries, he wants to be the man in the middle: nonideological, optimistic, a cool practitioner of public policy.

For all of his rejection of labels, Mr. Dukakis represents a new kind of liberalism, one that arises naturally from the problem-solving demanded of the nation's governors. From the start, his candidacy was based on the idea that his party could not reclaim the White House unless it reclaimed credibility on the economy. To do that, Mr. Dukakis has tried to balance the traditional liberal view of government as the instrument of equity with a substantial dose of fiscal responsibility. Essentially, he promises to do more with less.

When he talks about poor people, for example, he talks about getting them off welfare and into "good jobs

at good wages." That not only helps the poor, he argues, it saves the taxpayers money, thus doing well by doing good.

He rarely attaches a dollar figure to a promise. This often translates into a kind of well-meaning mushiness. For example, Mr. Dukakis called not long ago for drug treatment for every intravenous-drug user who wanted it. When pressed as to the cost and the timetable, however, he demurred that it was a long-range goal and would of course require private resources as well.

Instead of new budgetary commitments, instead of a clear ideology, Mr. Dukakis offers the promise of his own managerial abilities. Indeed, he represents the rise of the managerial class in American politics, the professionalization of what long seemed a gritty, intuitive art.

The former lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government — he taught there after losing a re-election bid in 1978 — takes a cerebral approach to public policy. He is consumed with process. When he announced his selection of Mr. Bentsen as his running mate, for example, he proudly pointed to the process behind the choice: the scores of interviews with elected officials and other party leaders, the careful series of background checks.

But the process was chiefly noteworthy for an explosive political fact: Mr. Jackson found out about the choice from a reporter. Steeped in the passion and the poetry of the civil rights movement, he is the antithesis of managerial politics, which explains much of the distance between the two men in the fractious days before the convention. The side of politics that Mr. Jackson plays so brilliantly — intensely charismatic and sharply defined — often seems to escape Mr. Dukakis. Indeed, he sometimes seems to disdain it, reflecting his roots as a cool good-government advocate from the Boston suburbs.

As his acceptance speech showed Thursday night, Mr. Dukakis's campaign is profoundly optimistic. It revolves around the glittering vision of Massachusetts in his television ads — prosperous and happy and fair. What

"I don't think I have to tell any of you how much we Americans expect of ourselves or how much we have a right to expect from those we elect to public office. Because this election is not about ideology. It's about competence. It's not about overthrowing governments in Central America; it's about creating jobs in middle America. . . . It's not about insider trading on Wall Street; it's about creating opportunity on Main Street. And it's not about meaningless labels. It's about American values."

—Michael S. Dukakis, in accepting the Democratic nomination for President

he did for his state, his campaign says, he can do for the country. The Governor rarely falls into the trap that so often snares the party's traditional liberals, the recitation of troubles and injustices that earned them the derisive nickname, "doom and gloom Democrats."

His is the message of a supremely self-confident man, convinced of his own abilities and the correctness of his judgments. This quality helped him win the nomination with a methodical, unswerving campaign. But it

also translates into stubbornness; it makes it particularly difficult for him to admit a mistake.

He initially bristled, for example, at the notion that he had made a serious error by not notifying Mr. Jackson earlier about his Vice-Presidential choice.

Still, Mr. Dukakis is not an inflexible man. The Governor campaigned across the country about the moral outrage of aid to the Contras.

Yet he chose as his running mate a Texan who has repeatedly voted for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, just one example of how the two men part on the issues. Surprisingly few howls came from his party, which after losing four out of the last five Presidential elections, is finding new virtue in pragmatism. Mr. Jackson himself was willing to push only so far.

At a rally in Houston on Friday, Mr. Dukakis proudly declared: "The Republicans are a little confused. They don't know what to make of this ticket."

He was beaming, and still glowing with the achievement of the evening before, an acceptance speech that had elevated his brand of practical politics to something approaching a vision. And with Mr. Bentsen at his side, he was digging in his heels in the political territory he covets: the great American center.

A Chastened Ayatollah Calls Off His Holy War

By YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

BY almost any standard, it was a remarkable statement. In the equivalent of a fireside chat except that it was read for him by a radio announcer, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in effect told the Iranian nation last week that it had lost the war with Iraq and must now turn its attention to salvaging what is left of the decade-old revolution he brought about.

Iran's decision to seek a cease-fire in the eight-year war, under the same United Nations resolution that it had rejected for a year, was not only an admission of defeat. The fact that it was announced by Ayatollah Khomeini, the supreme leader, was even more telling. He is, after all, the man who overthrew the Shah of Iran, established an Islamic republic for all to see and, with it firmly in place, challenged the world.

"It means the model has failed," said Nezar Hadjoo, Iraq's Deputy Foreign Minister. "It will be devastating for the whole Islamic fundamentalist phenomenon in the region. They have to explain why it failed."

The Ayatollah's statement was filled with the rhetoric for which he is known — he spoke of "world devourers," "Reagan's insane actions" and the "satanic attacks of Iraq." But such phrases appeared to serve as a mask for the critical point, his seeming acknowledgment that his quest to spread fundamentalist ideology throughout the region was over. And he admitted that it hurt. "I know it is hard for you, but then is it not hard for your old father?" he said.

The strain presented a rare side of Ayatollah Khomeini.



Iraqi troops at the front last weekend.

Picture Group/Susan May Tell

meant: that of a vulnerable and defeated leader, a man of dignity who asked his compatriots to accept that defeat is the will of God. He went on to ask his people not to question the decision to seek peace even though Iran had vowed for years to score a decisive military victory and to replace the secular Government of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq with Islamic fundamentalist rule.

From the start of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980, it has been obvious that the conflict juxtaposed not just two warring armies but two different ideas of government. Iraq, a socialist Moslem state that nurtures an active hostility to radical religious and sectarian movements of any kind, found itself threatened with a neighboring power whose mission was twofold: to dismantle every vestige of secularism and Westernization, and to construct a religious state and export that ideal elsewhere.

The Iranian Islamic revolution could not live in isolation, the Ayatollah and his lieutenants often said; unless others adopted its model, Iran was doomed. Saudi Arabia and other monarchies in the Persian Gulf that have adopted a Western economic system beneath a veneer of Islamic rule found Iran's mullahs challenging the religious legitimacy of their governments.

"Our dear nation, the true struggle for Islamic values, fully realizes that struggle is not compatible with seeking a comfortable life," the Ayatollah said. His vision stemmed from interpreting Islam as an ideology requiring followers to shed all ties to both East and West and plunge their societies into the strictest adherence to Koranic law. Most Arabs interpreted this as a ride back

A New Theology?
Closing the gap
between Jews
and Christians

4



Continued on page 2

The World

Iraq's Next Move

Israel Fears That Peace In the Persian Gulf Will Unleash a Bitter Foe

By JOEL BRINKLEY

WHILE the rest of the world breathed a sigh of relief as Iran and Iraq began talking about a cease-fire, in Israel the reaction was something close to anguish.

With the exception of the world's arms merchants, hardly anyone has been happier than Israel that Iran and Iraq have spent the last eight years at war. They were eight years during which Israel did not have to worry about Iraq's turning its army against this country, as it has in the past.

If a formal cease-fire is signed, no one expects Iraqi battalions to start marching west toward "the Zionist satan," as Iraq has called Israel. But that would change if a new war broke out involving Israel, said Shlomo Gazit, an Army reserve major general and the former head of Israel Army Intelligence. In that event, he said, "One can say with certainty that the Iraqi Army will reach our border and will fight in a much more comprehensive way than we've known in the past."

In previous wars, Israel has easily routed the Iraqi forces that joined with Syria or Jordan. During the Yom Kippur war in 1973, Israeli troops storming toward Damascus liquidated two brigades so quickly that the Iraqis had to call for help from Jordan. Now, however, Iraq's huge army, though battle weary, is as well trained and experienced as most in the world.

With that concern almost certainly in mind, the Israeli Parliament's foreign and defense affairs committee spent part of Wednesday grilling army and intelligence officers about why the intelligence services had failed to predict that a cease-fire was near. The legislators complained that at a briefing early in the week, the officers had not given the committee any hint that an end to the war was near. Noting past intelligence failings, Yossi Sarid of the liberal Citizens' Rights Party said: "Any additional surprise is likely to be one surprise too many."

Israel's Defense Ministry offered only a

cautious nonstatement. "The defense establishment is looking into the significance of the possible end of the Iran-Iraq war," it said.

For years Israel did all it could to keep the war going in the Persian Gulf. It sold arms to Iran in defiance of American requests for a ban on such sales. Then in 1986 Israel became deeply involved when the United States tried to trade weapons with Iran in exchange for hostages. That led to the Iran-contra affair.

More recently, some Israelis, including Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, suggested that the Iran-Iraq war might not be such a good thing for Israel in the long run. This is because both combatants were acquiring ever more sophisticated armaments including chemical weaponry that might eventually be turned against Israel.

But whatever advanced armaments Iraq has acquired seem to be of far less interest to Israel than the missiles, aircraft and chemical weaponry that closer Arab neighbors have been buying. Chemical weapons have figured heavily in the Iran-Iraq war, and Syria is believed to have stockpiles of its own.

Adventures Unlikely

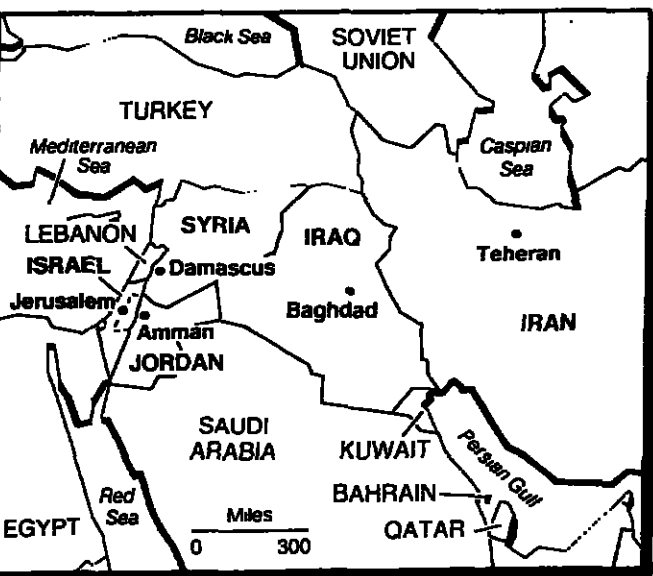
"One of Israel's fears," Mr. Rabin said last week, "is that the Arab world and its leaders will mistakenly believe that the lack of an international response to the use of rockets and gas [in the Iran-Iraq war] affords them a legitimization of sorts to employ them." But, he added, "They know full well that in regard to Israel this is an entirely different matter. If, heaven forbid, they dare to employ these means, the response will be one hundred times stronger."

Israeli military analysts suggest that even if the Iran-Iraq war does end, tensions in the Persian Gulf will continue for months or years — as long as Iran is ruled by Islamic fundamentalists. For that reason, Iraq's armed forces are thought unlikely to take on new and distant adventures.

Iraq is debt-ridden and undoubtedly tired of war. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said last week that while "Iraq has built up a large army with over 50 divisions, an air force and missiles, the question is, will Iraq turn to rebuilding its country or to hegemony in the Arab world?"

"We won't be able to answer right away," he said. "I don't think they know themselves."

Whatever happens, some here wonder if Israel, preoccupied with problems in the occupied territories, would be ready for war. In an editorial last week, the independent newspaper *Misraiv* said it hoped Israel had used the last eight years to prepare for the day the gulf war ended. "If this is true, so much the better," the editorial said. "If not, which is perfectly possible in this country, then this is yet another bungle that must be rectified at once."



Iraqi soldier near a war-scarred portrait of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after the capture of the Fao Peninsula in April.

The Retreat of Revolutionary Islam

Continued from page 1

into the 19th century.

But the Iranians were certain the message would spread because of two factors. One was the existence in the region of a large pool of Shiite Muslims who share a spiritual affinity with Iranian Shiites. Second was the revolutionary message of Iran that appealed to the "disinherited" — those who under the banner of repressed aspirations wanted to overthrow corrupt monarchies and to redress an unfair distribution of oil wealth.

Although these constituencies exist, Iran overestimated their anger, commitment and ability to meet the challenge. In fact, most Arab Shiites viewed the chaos of the revolution in Iran as a catastrophe. "It is the beginning of the end for militant Islam," said Ahmad Abdelgalil, an Egyptian diplomat here. "Fundamentalists in the region had two sources of support. Morally they looked upon Iran's defiance of the world and its success in the war as an inspiration for their own movements, and they took money from the Iranians to fund their activities." Both, he said, "have now evaporated."

Iran also underestimated the tenacity of Iraq and the degree of support Baghdad would receive from Arab countries, more than \$50 billion since 1982, according to vari-

ous Arab and Western officials. "It shows that most Arabs regarded the Iranian threat as much more menacing than the Israeli threat," said a Palestinian official. "All the Arab aid to Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians in 40 years of war against Israel is a fraction of the aid they have given Iraq in only six years."

Finally, Iranian leaders took the devotion of their people for granted. In eight years of war, Iran has fought largely with an army of volunteers, supporters of the Ayatollah. "The Iraqis never depended on fervor," said a Western envoy. "People here go to the front because they get shot if they don't."

Several months ago, the lack of money and weapons, an economic collapse at home and the resulting decrease in zeal among Iranian volunteers began to take its toll. Devastating reverses on the battlefield cost Iran all of its territorial gains of six years. Then the July 3 downing of the Iranian airliner by the United States Navy, in which 290 people were killed, seemed to crystallize for many Iranians how isolated their country had become. With a huge Western fleet patrolling its shores, a superior Iraqi Army inflicting unbearable punishment and Arab rejection of its Islamic appeal, Iran's choice narrowed to one option: abandoning the war.

The question now is whether Iraq, which

started the war to blunt what it said were Iranian political provocations and terrorist acts, will let Iran do so. "The Iraqis will want to extract every possible guarantee to make sure Iran will never again think of forcing itself militarily or ideologically on their way of life," said an Arab diplomat. "They know Iran has its back to the wall."

One thing is certain: The Iraqis would like the war to end. Equally certain is their distrust of Iran. The Iraqis say the only proof of real peace is for the process of normalization to begin, including direct talks; until then, they will pursue the war as aggressively as they can. The other concession the Iraqis have sought is the concurrence of the Ayatollah. "The Iraqis have always maintained that if acceptance to end the war came from Khomeini himself, it would set in motion a whole process of changing the attitude of the Iranian people and his many supporters in Lebanon and elsewhere," said a Western envoy.

It was a decision as painful "as drinking poison," the Ayatollah said, but one which he was willing to make "in the interests of the Iranian nation." For the man who spent so many years in exile and fought so many battles to bring forth his vision of an Islamic republic, making that statement must have been like drinking poison.

A Voice From South Africa

'Coloreds': Caught Between Black and White

By WESSEL EBERSOHN

IN PLETTERBERG BAY, South Africa, the small Eastern Cape town of Grahamstown, Constable David Patrick Goosen of the South African police was sentenced to death in May for the murder of a black teen-ager, whom he killed while on duty in July 1986. A month or so earlier on Durban's Golden Mile, the country's most popular beach strip, a university dropout named Robert McBride had planted a bomb that killed three young women.

Superficially not much related the incidents to each other. In one case, the killer was a policeman and the victim was black; in the other, the killer was an urban guerrilla and the victims were white. Yet the forces that drove both men to their crimes showed similarities that illuminate the strange, divided loyalties and conflicting influences at work in this country's colored communities.

Both Mr. McBride and Mr. Goosen are officially classified as coloreds — members of a mixed-race group of some 2.5 million people, smaller than the white population, and about one-tenth the size of the black population. Both men tried at different times in their lives to make themselves acceptable to, or even unconsciously to associate themselves with, the white group.

In the case of Mr. McBride, that period ended with what he saw as rejection by his white fellow students at Natal University. As for Mr. Goosen, he was roaching for acceptability at the time of the shooting in the black township of Lingelihle. As a child, Mr.



David Patrick Goosen (right) and his warrant officer, Leon de Villiers, were both sentenced to death for the murder of a young black man.

McBride identified strongly with the African part of his heritage. His father was a dark child who was rejected by his fair-skinned colored parents and who identified with black nationalists from an early age. When Robert, the son, took an active part in the 1976 school rebellion and adopted so-called Black Consciousness views, his father was delighted. Those were momentous times. He was on the receiving end of police violence and was a

leader of the resistance at the college he attended. In his own mind, he was a fighter for justice.

But by 1981, when he gained admission to the University of Natal, the battles with the police and the unrestrained Black Consciousness responses they provoked seemed to be part of a different world, one he had left behind. He started asking his parents about the European branch of his ancestry, trying to

force his company on reluctant white students and acquiring a fair-skinned girlfriend, one who did not look colored, all in an attempt to form a connection that was bound to fail almost anywhere in South Africa. The white students showed no interest in the pushy young colored. Accompanying his girlfriend in public was an ordeal, and then his father began to hold him in contempt.

Thus insulted, Robert McBride rebounded from the humiliation of his experience with the white world by wearing an Afro hair style, making friends with black Africans, cultivating a taste for African music, spending all his spare time in the sun to darken his skin and badgering his parents for information regarding his African ancestry. He resumed his political struggle, joining the African National Congress.

In the period leading up to June 1986 when he planted the bomb in Magoo's bar he seemed to be almost two personalities, one of them carefree and loving and the other irritable and angry. It was almost as if the struggle between black and white South Africa were being waged inside him.

Too Dark To Pass

Constable Goosen, who had been part of a police patrol sent into Lingelihle black township to keep the peace, was also a man struggling to establish his identity. He had Caucasian features, but a complexion too dark for him to pass as white. As a young man he had been turned out of hotels, bars and buses that admitted whites only. That he even tried to gain such access shows how hard he was trying to gain some sort of acceptance among white people.

He worked hard at compensating for his humiliations by joining the police, trying to excel in everything he did and showing him-

self ready to do almost anything to keep the white friends he had made. It was because members of the unrest unit seemed to accept him that he applied for a transfer to their group. The police unit was a bad place for any man, but worse for one with an identity problem. It was regularly stoned and gasoline-bombed and sometimes fired on. It often came upon the burned and mutilated bodies of necklace victims — executed with burning automobile tires around their necks — some of whom were police colleagues, men with whom Mr. Goosen had trained and worked.

Before entering the township on the day of the killing, the group of policemen, white and colored, cut into the veins on the inside of their forearms and pressed them against those of their fellows, mingling their blood. He had finally been accepted. Later that day they kicked and beat 18-year-old Wheanut Stuurman with their gun butts until he was almost unrecognizable. Then they took him down to the river that passes near the township. Mr. Goosen held the gun to the black teen-ager's head and a shot was fired. On the way back, the warrant officer in charge of the patrol asked him, derisively, "Coolie, how do you feel now?" Apparently he was not feeling too bad. He made a thumbs-up sign and winked. Mr. Goosen and the warrant officer, after their fellow officers testified against them, were both sentenced to death.

Both Mr. McBride and Mr. Goosen had sought an acceptance that could never be realized in a society in which a person's status is still largely a question of the racial group to which he belongs. Both suffered intense humiliation at the rejection they experienced, and both reacted violently. There can be no doubt that the seed from which each of the crimes grew was essentially the same. As for the victims, their only involvement was that they were the ones who died.

Wessel Ebersohn is a novelist who lives in Knysna Forest, near Plettenberg Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.

Shultz Abroad, Shultz at Home

Some Kind Words in Asia
Do Not Dispel a Sense
Of Waning U.S. Influence

By ELAINE SCIOFINO

IN a parting toast at a banquet in Beijing, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China told Secretary of State George P. Shultz that "the door of China is forever open to you." President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines said goodbye by lauding him as "our true and trusted friend, a friend to me and our people." And after Mr. Shultz's luncheon address in Jakarta, one of his Indonesian hosts invited him to come back next year, either as a professor or a businessman.

Wherever he went on his 16-day farewell tour of the capitals of Asia, which ended last week, the Secretary of State was greeted with the same message: We will miss you. Unlike many of his predecessors, Mr. Shultz never had to be asked twice to visit Asia. While the former economics professor seems palpably uncomfortable in such volatile places as the Middle East, he clearly feels at home in a part of the world where he can have impassioned arguments about tariff barriers and import quotas with Asian leaders while playing 36 holes of golf.

"He would have made a great Prime Minister of Japan," said an ambassador representing an Asian country in Tokyo, praising Mr. Shultz as a man of patience and honesty.

To a great extent, the Reagan Administration has been lucky in Asia. There have been no diplomatic disasters, no Americans held hostage or terrorist bombings of American targets.

Four decades after World War II, much of the region enjoys unprecedented prosperity and the Communist threat seems much less overt. The upheavals in the Philippines and South Korea have produced democracies, however fragile. Vietnam has begun to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, and in what may signal an important step toward ending their decades-long split, the Soviet Union and China have agreed to hold special talks by the end of next month on resolving the war in Cambodia. Japan has taken steps to help narrow its trade surplus with the United States, which was a staggering \$60 billion last year.

Bases and Balanced Trade

But in South Korea, a sizable minority blame the United States for the division with the North at the end of World War II and are calling for the removal of American troops from their country. In the Philippines, it is by no means clear whether two American military bases will be allowed to remain when the 41-year-old lease expires in 1991.

In Tokyo, Mr. Shultz acknowledged that Washington may never again have a balanced trade relationship with Japan. And American officials can only watch as Japan begins to translate its economic might into political influence around the world in a way that the United States can no longer afford to.

In Bangkok this month at the annual meeting of the six-nation Association of South East Asian Nations, the foreign ministers present were stunned when Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno of Japan, a non-member, broke with traditional Japanese passivity to announce a plan to create and pay for an international peacekeeping force for Cambodia. Japan has offered to help finance postwar reconstruction in Iran and Iraq, to send civilians to help the United Nations monitor a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and to participate in a United Nations peacekeeping force in Afghanistan now being organized.

These developments inevitably feed the growing perception throughout Asia that the United States is a great power in decline, a view that Mr. Shultz tried hard to dispel. "Our academic community wonders if America can ever be restored to its former glory," said a South Korean political science professor, Chongwook Chung, director of the Center for International Affairs at Seoul National University. He believes that his country must adjust by developing a stronger diplomatic and trade relationship with Western Europe.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union under Mikhail S.

Gorbachev appears determined to shape a more active policy in East Asia. It has signaled that the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan might provide a model for Vietnam in Cambodia and has sent emissaries throughout East Asia urging the dismantling of the American bases in the Philippines. As elsewhere, Moscow has also replaced its old-guard ambassadors with more sophisticated and savvy diplomats.

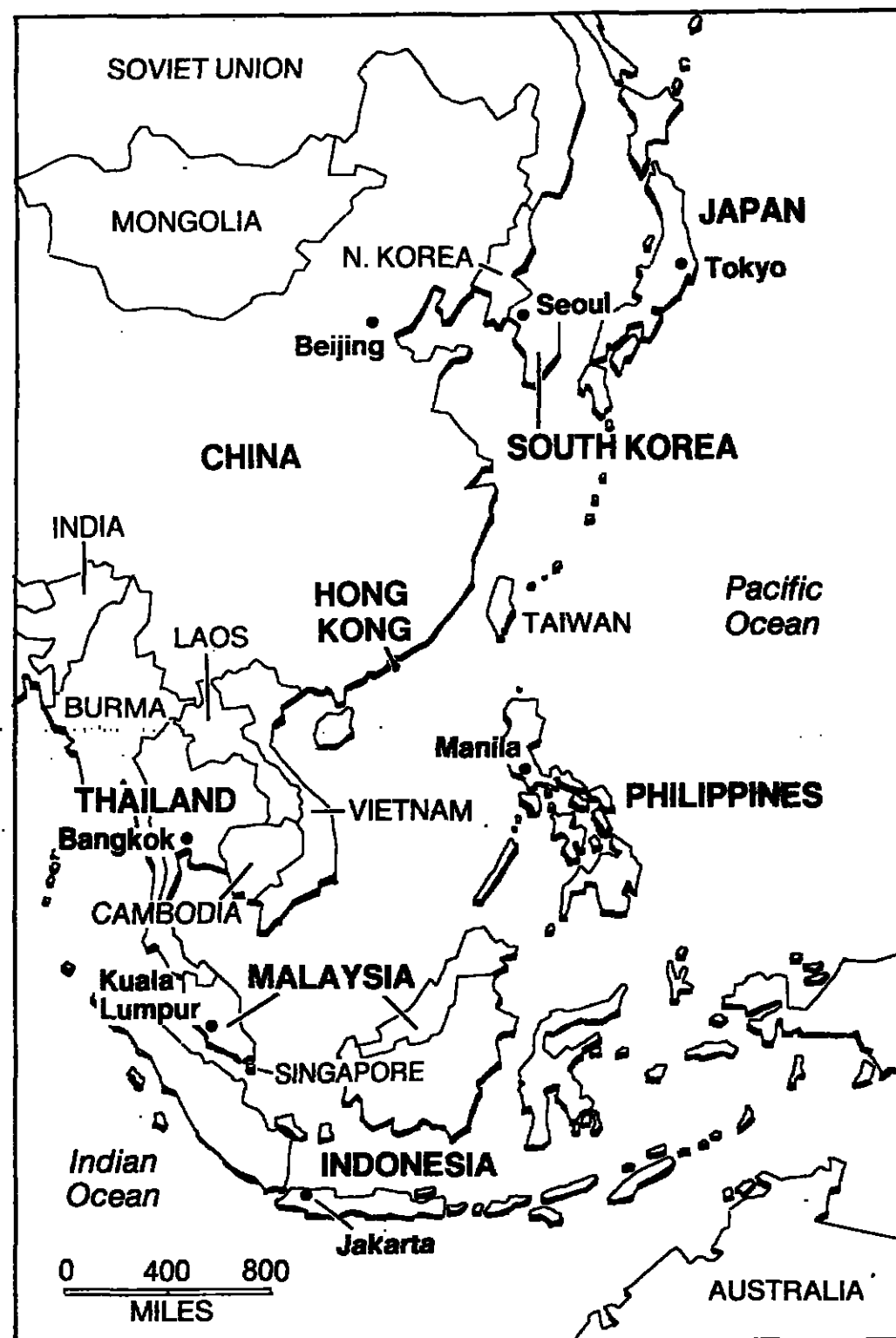
But until the Soviet Union is able to substantially expand its trade and economic relations with most of Asia, where economics drives most other policies, Soviet influence will remain limited. "Their salesmen may be dressed better," said an American official traveling with Mr. Shultz. "But the goods they have to sell are very limited."

Nonetheless, the new Administration will inherit challenges in Asia. "In the old days, there was no question that other people wanted us around," a State Department official said. "Now the environment looks a lot more benign and the challenge for the United States will be to find a convergence of interests with a whole new generation of leaders."



Secretary of State George P. Shultz with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in Tokyo last week.

Associated Press



Touchy issues from Beijing to Manila

In his travels in Asia this month, Secretary of State George P. Shultz discussed many touchy subjects, among them trade and refugees. He made clear that the era of unrestricted access to American markets was over, and acknowledged that the decade-long strategy for dealing with refugees is not working. Here are some other issues that came up along the way.

Japan

Although Mr. Shultz praised Japan for stimulating economic growth — thus raising demand for American and other foreign products — there is a realization that the United States and Japan may never have a balanced trade relationship.

South Korea

The United States is concerned about South Korea's fragile democracy and rising anti-Americanism. Mr. Shultz voiced qualified support for a series of recent proposals by President Roh Tae Woo for interim steps toward reunification with North Korea.

China

Mr. Shultz failed to win assurances that the Chinese would stop selling long-range ballistic missiles to the Middle East. But the U.S.-China relationship is delicate — each depends on the other as a counterweight to Soviet influence in Asia — and China's cooperation is needed on Cambodia, so Washington is not going to push.

Cambodia

The United States is encouraged by China's willingness to help reach a settlement that would lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Hanoi officials and representatives of the four Cambodian factions plan to meet for the first time this week in Jakarta.

Philippines

The United States hopes that negotiations for an interim agreement for two American military bases can be concluded soon. At issue: The Filipinos want more money. There are no predictions as to the bases' fate after the contract expires in 1991.



Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia.



Protesting the United States presence in the Philippines.

Foreign Policy Is the Last Refuge of a Lame-Duck Team

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

FOREIGN affairs presents a singular opportunity for a lame-duck Administration. The time has passed for new domestic initiatives, and White House nominees for judgeships are languishing on Capitol Hill, while the political world has shifted much of its focus to the campaign trail.

Still, the President remains largely in control of the Government's foreign policy, in great and smaller matters, until the day he leaves office. When the Iranian Airbus was shot down, when the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war was announced, when the Nicaraguan Government expelled the American Ambassador and closed down a major newspaper, President Reagan reclaimed center stage.

But for the most part it is Secretary of State George P. Shultz who has walked onto that stage and taken the leading role in the Administration.

White House officials who are here with the President during his vacation have wondered openly what is driving Mr. Shultz to make repeated, almost frantic trips around the world. One official said the answer lay in the 67-year-old Secretary's own words: "What am I saving myself for?"

The reply could actually serve for the entire Reagan Administration as it enters its final six months in office. Senior Administration officials radiate eagerness to take a final stab at many problems that remain unresolved, before either Michael S. Dukakis or George Bush moves into the Oval Office. One Administration official described Mr. Shultz's Asian journey, which ended last week, as "one last touching of the bases, to see what can



Secretary of State Shultz in the White House with Colin L. Powell (left), the national security adviser; Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, and President Reagan.

come out of it." Then, he added, "To date, it's not much." But the Secretary seems undeterred by the meager results of his travels so far, and plans to fly to Central America early next month to meet with the Presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica. He was there just last month. He may also go to the Middle East later in the summer.

One reason for the Secretary's new celebrity in center stage is the lack of competition. His principal rival for many years, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, has retired, replaced by Frank C. Carlucci. Mr. Carlucci lacks the close relationship with President Reagan that Mr. Weinberger enjoyed, and lately he has been distracted by the Pentagon arms-purchasing scandal. The man who replaced Mr. Carlucci as national security ad-

viser, Lt. Gen. Colin L. Powell, is praised for his managerial competence, but he is not an initiator of policy.

"Everyone who is in there now is a caretaker to some extent, except for Shultz," a senior Administration official explained. Mr. Shultz can do some things that no one else can. He raises the visibility of an issue wherever he goes, as he plans to do in Central America next month. The point of his trip, officials here say, is to nudge the region's leaders into being more critical of the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua, while demonstrating to Congress that the Administration is trying every diplomatic avenue in its pursuit of peace.

Whether or not the Central American presidents and the members of Congress agree with Mr. Shultz, they must live with the results of his office running short, the

Secretary can also make decisions on the spot, without channeling them through the cumbersome Washington bureaucracy.

Another reason for Mr. Shultz's hyperactivity is that a number of issues seem to be ripening at the same time. In Asia, Vietnam seems willing to consider withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia, and during his trip, the Secretary was able to encourage an informal meeting of Asian countries in Jakarta this week to discuss the matter. In southern Africa, Washington has played a key role in encouraging talks that could lead to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and to independence for Southwest Africa, also called Namibia.

White House officials say that Mr. Shultz is no "lone ranger," roaming the world on his own. The President approves of his travels, they say, and Mr. Shultz gets along well with other senior Defense Department and National Security Council officials.

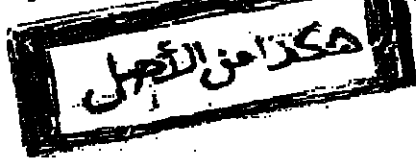
But there is still some tension and jealousy in the White House, and some officials here have taken up a version of the chant, "Where was George?" that Democrats used to taunt Vice President Bush during their convention last week. The sarcastic refrain at the Western White House is "Where is George?"

As he races toward the end of his Cabinet career, Mr. Shultz faces enormous hurdles, both abroad and at home. The Middle East, for all the effort he has expended, seems no closer to settlement. The treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear weapons, with the Soviets was a triumph, but hopes have faded that a larger pact reducing long-range strategic arsenals can be completed this year. Even while Nicaragua seems to be undermining the peace process in Central America, Administration officials concede that they have virtually no hope of persuading Congress to supply arms for the contra rebels.

That all leaves Mr. Shultz in an exposed position as he presses on with his travels. "Most of the risks are his own," said a senior Administration official. "If he doesn't achieve anything, he'll look a little silly."

Correction

A chart on third world missile deployment in *The Week in Review* on July 3 was incorrectly labeled. The headline should have said that the chart listed only "nuclear capable" missiles (defined as those with a range of greater than 190 miles and a payload of greater than 1,100 pounds), and the footnote should have said that countries listed with question marks were reported to be seeking the missiles indicated, not that they already had them.



Ideas & Trends

'Supersessionism' Reconsidered

A Leap Toward Closing The Basic Gap Between Christians and Jews

By PETER STEINFELS

NEITHER fanfare nor controversy surrounded the Episcopal Church's endorsement earlier this month of a document called "Guidelines for Christian-Jewish Relations." But the action was enough to start some Jewish and Christian leaders talking about a whole new era in relations between their faiths.

At the heart of the historic debate is the concept of "Christian supersessionism" — the notion that Christianity has replaced or superseded Judaism. By repudiating supersessionism, the Episcopal General Convention, which was meeting in Detroit, endorsed an approach called for last year in a study paper from the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) and in a resolution passed by the United Church of Christ.

Parallel developments have occurred in Roman Catholicism, including a 1975 statement by the American bishops on Catholic-Jewish relations. Vatican instructions on preaching and teaching about Judaism issued in 1985 and several papal addresses to Jewish communities.

As the Episcopal guidelines note, "From the early days of the Church, many Christian interpreters saw the Church replacing Israel as God's people. . . . The Covenant of God with the people of Israel was mistakenly seen only as a preparation for the coming of Jesus. As a consequence, the Covenant with Israel was considered to be abrogated."

The consequences of such a view, the guidelines conclude, have been "fateful." The Judaism of Jesus' day and after was regularly denigrated, often as "a fossilized religion of legalism." Quite to the contrary, the

guidelines insist that "Judaism in the time of Jesus was in but an early stage of its long life."

"Under the leadership of the Pharisees, the Jewish people began a spiritual revival of remarkable power," the guidelines say, eventually giving birth to Rabbinic Judaism and laying the foundation for "a strong and creative life through the centuries."

Rabbi A. James Rudin, director of inter-religious affairs for the American Jewish Committee, explained the importance of this shift in perspective.

"In 1948," he said, "the World Council of Churches declared anti-Semitism 'a sin against God and human life,' and for 40 years major Christian bodies have been condemning anti-Semitism, repudiating the idea that the Jewish people are somehow collectively guilty for Jesus' death and trying to remove anti-Jewish references from their textbooks and their liturgies. This vital work must continue, of course, but something equally important is now emerging — efforts by many churches to seek a positive theological understanding of Jews and Judaism."

Remembering the Holocaust

These churches readily admit they are re-examining past assumptions about Judaism out of the conviction that these beliefs contributed to anti-Semitic atrocities and, above all, to the Holocaust. But they also find biblical grounds for questioning supersessionism, citing, for instance, St. Paul's words in the Book of Romans that God has not rejected his people and that his promise is irrevocable.

Abandoning supersessionism, however, raises difficult questions for Christians. Other scriptural passages seem to support it, as does much Christian theology. For some



Disputation between Jewish and Christian scholars, from a 1483 woodcut by Johann von Arnssheim.

study paper, which calls Christians and Jews "partners in waiting." Though different understandings of the Messiah may make the waiting of Jews and Christians distinct, "We both wait with eager longing for the fulfillment of God's gracious reign upon the earth — the kingdom of righteousness and peace foretold by the prophets," the paper states. And while waiting, both Christians and Jews are "called to the service of God in the world."

Would a theological development like the abandonment of Christian supersessionism really have any practical impact? Many people are doubtful, and a recent report in the Protestant journal *The Christian Century* on grass-roots Presbyterian-Jewish discussions suggests that Jews, in particular, are often impatient with this kind of theorizing.

They want to concentrate on concrete issues like Christian proselytism of Jews and Christian attitudes toward the state of Israel. Theological notions about covenant can seem airy compared with concerns like those of Jewish leaders who complained that Pope John Paul II glossed over Austria's complicity with Nazism during a visit there last month and did not mention Jewish victims when he spoke at the Mauthausen concentration camp. The various statements repudiating supersessionism condemn aggressive proselytizing and recognize that the promise of the land of Israel is central to Judaism. But their carefully hedged statements are far from resolving the practical or political questions these issues pose.

Yet the power of underlying theological concepts was certainly apparent when an unprecedented number of scholars came together at Oxford this month to attend "Remembering for the Future," a conference on the Holocaust. Half of the more than 200 scholarly papers concerned the attitudes of Christians and Jews before, during and after the Holocaust, and scores of papers underlined the pivotal role of theological beliefs in moving individuals and churches either to acquiesce in the attempted destruction of Jewry or to resist it.

"Almost everybody possesses implicit or explicit theological beliefs, and people act upon them," said Rabbi Rudin of the American Jewish Committee. "In the long run, statements like the ones these churches have made can have an enormous effect."

Christians, the idea that the church is the new Israel seems logically necessary if Jesus is the definitive revelation of God or the unique source of salvation. This group includes many evangelicals and fundamentalists who profess a special regard for the Jews as the people of the Bible and are often strong supporters of the state of Israel, but who also emphasize the Christian's obligation to convert others to the Gospel.

The statements by the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics and United Church of Christ do not pretend to have complete answers. They simply express a determination to seek an understanding within a framework that acknowledges God's ongoing covenant with the Jews while reaffirming the belief

that the one God worshiped by Jews and Christians has been truly revealed in Jesus.

In addition to voicing a continuing concern about anti-Semitism, they urge church members to learn about Judaism as it defines itself and not simply in terms traditionally assigned to it by Christianity.

Ultimately, said Rabbi Leon Klenicki of the Anti-Defamation League, this movement beyond supersessionism "requires Christians to rethink the Christian mission in the world." But it should also encourage Jews "to think about the meaning of Jesus and the mission of Christianity as a way of bringing all humanity to God," he said. "Perhaps what God is asking is a cooperative venture."

That idea is contained in the Presbyterian

The White Sox Are a Public Amenity Now

What Taxpayers and Their Teams Do for Each Other

By ISABEL WILKERSON

TWO generous suitors and an innamorata who likes money have been providing melodrama here for months. It has been a long-distance, very public, often extravagant affair that begs the question: What won't a state do to get — or keep — a major league team?

In this case, the suitors are Illinois and Florida. They both want the Chicago White Sox. For now, Illinois has kept the team with the promise to build a new \$150 million stadium in Chicago, to maintain it and even to cancel the rent if the team does not draw enough fans.

But Florida has told team officials that if Chicago doesn't treat them right, St. Petersburg is waiting. City and state officials there are drafting a plan to move the White Sox into the nearly completed Suncoast Dome if Illinois does not stick to its stadium schedule.

The same story has played out around the country as team after team has been courted by cities eager to have major league anything. Last March, the St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League became the Phoenix Cardinals, despite promises of a new stadium in St. Louis and overtures from Columbus, Ohio. Before that, the Bal-

timore Colts went to Indianapolis, and the Oakland Raiders moved to Los Angeles, each leaving embittered fans behind.

The Dodgers and the Giants did the same to New Yorkers 30 years ago, but there were no bidding wars then; the teams simply picked up and moved to California. The competition of the 1980's, on the other hand, typically involves taxpayers' money.

The Raiders, barely free from a seven-year court battle over the move from Oakland, announced last year that they were leaving Los Angeles for nearby Irwindale. But that was not before several other cities, including Phoenix, Sacramento, Calif., and Jacksonville, Fla., offered to spend huge amounts to build the team a stadium.

The deals and promises illustrate how seriously cities take their sports. Some identify their teams with their towns. A major league franchise means tens of millions of dollars to the local economies and prestige that is incalculable, proponents say. And some politicians have come to view their stadiums as public amenities, like parks and convention centers.

Studies commissioned by the state of Illinois said the White Sox contribute about \$100 million to Chicago's economy in the form of everything from tavern sales to taxes on players' salaries. But Dr. Robert Baade, an economist who teaches at Lake Forest College in subur-

ban Chicago, concluded in a study last year that sports teams have "no positive effect" on three important measures of economic growth: personal income, retail sales and manufacturing activity.

There are discouraging precedents, too. Some cities, such as New Orleans and Pontiac, Mich., are still trying to pay off huge operating deficits from stadiums built in the 1970's with glowing promises of revenue.

But while some economists say the expenditures do not make sense, the debate has often been waged on less than rational grounds. "I'll bleed and die before I let the Sox leave Chicago," said Gov. James R. Thompson. Meanwhile, a St. Petersburg development group flew White Sox executives to Tallahassee in a Lear jet and promised them a \$10 million loan. At one point, an official of the development group said, "If there's something else the White Sox need, I hope they tell us."

As Governor Thompson cajoled legislators before a midnight vote on the stadium deal last month, Democratic State Representative John Dunn shouted: "What in the name of heaven are we doing at this hour with our top-ranking politicians on this floor when we can't take care of the children, we can't take care of the poor and we can't take care of the people who need our help?"

The next week, Governor Thompson sat at home plate in Comiskey Park, home to the White Sox since

1910, and signed the deal. With that gesture, the state agreed to move out 100 families, demolish their homes and build a \$150 million stadium across from Comiskey Park. Illinois will also spend \$8 million on an electronic scoreboard and \$2 million a year on maintenance.

If the stadium is not completed in time for opening day 1991, the state must pay the team a \$5 million penalty. And if the state has not acquired most of the new site before Oct. 16, the team can void the contract.

The team will pay no rent if attendance falls below 1.2 million, but must part with a percentage of revenues if the team draws more than that. Attendance fell from a record 2.1 million in 1984 to 1.2 million last year, and is expected to be about 1 million this season. (The unsubsidized Cubs, by comparison, drew just over 2 million last year, up from 1.5 million in 1983.) State officials even agreed to buy up to 300,000 White Sox tickets in low-attendance seasons.

Critics see a troubling precedent. "Now if McDonald's comes to us and says they want to move their headquarters to Antarctica, what do we do?" asked State Senator Judy Baar Topinka, a Republican.

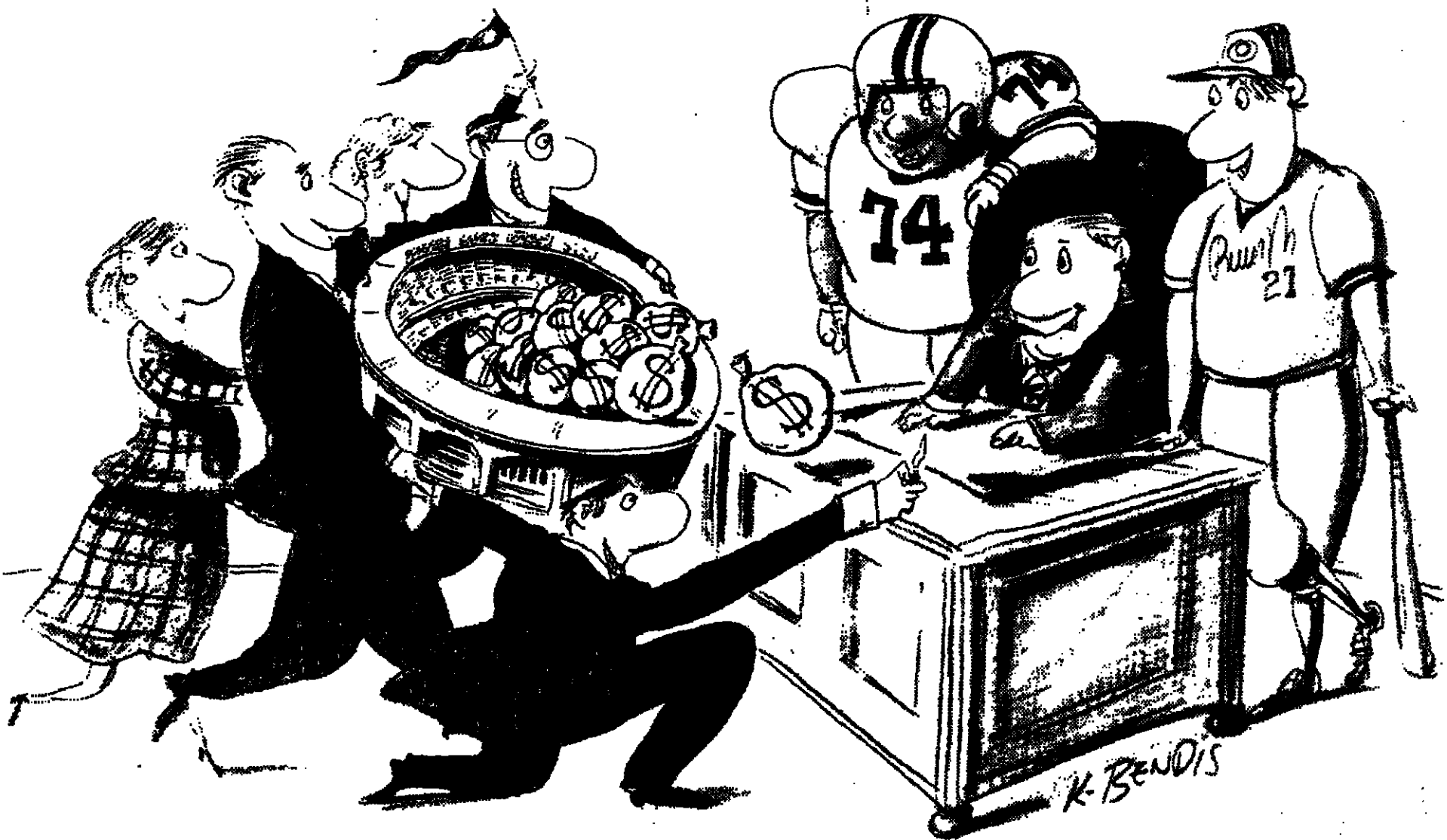
One legislator said the money the state was spending on the White Sox would buy 7,500 new teachers and place 2,800 people in nursing homes. Another suggested that it might be cheaper for the state to just buy the team.

Dr. Jerome Ellig, an economist with Citizens for a Sound Economy, a public interest group based in Washington, said, "Why on earth would you take money from a poor family that doesn't care about baseball and would rather be bowling and give it to players and owners who are millionaires?"

But sports is not like other businesses, said Samuel Kaplan, who teaches sociology at Northwestern University. Because of the intense loyalties inspired by sports teams and encouraged by American culture, he said, people accept a "municipal socialism" to protect this source of identity. "Fans see the team as belonging not to the franchise but to the fans and the community," he said. "It's one of the few institutions that really represents the whole city even though most teams have nothing at all to do with the city."

The White Sox controversy has shown many fans to be touchy on the subject. "If your wife is cheating on you, do you give her money to rendezvous with her lover?" R. B. Rowland of Wilmette, Ill., asked in a letter to *The Chicago Sun-Times*.

But Paul Jensen, a spokesman for the White Sox, asked another question: "Is it worth it for the state to let the team go and take the black eye? Or go into business with the team and share its profits in the good times?"



Verbatim: A Schoolgirl's Life

"We often listen to the radio as times are very exciting, having a frontier with Germany and being a small country we never feel safe."

Margot Frank

Anne Frank's sister, in one of two letters the Jewish girls sent to two pen pals in Iowa in April 1940, the month before the German invasion of the Netherlands. The letters have just come to light.

ABOUT THE ARTS

James Dearden: Life After 'Fatal Attraction'

'Pascali's Island,' his new film, seems closer to his taste than last year's popular sensation.

By MYRA FORSBERG

For 20 years, Basil Pascali has meticulously recorded his observations of the mundane activities on a sun-drenched Aegean island and sent them to the Sultan in Constantinople. But as World War I approaches and the end of Turkish rule on the Greek island looms, this man of inaction is tortured by questions. Who has been reading his reports? Why have they never been answered? And above all, what has this life of perpetual letter-writing signified?

As this good and faithful servant dispatches his missives, a shadowy English archeologist saunters onto the island. Pascali is irrevocably drawn to this fellow outsider, and with a Viennese painter named Lydia, they eventually form a tragic triangle. Ultimately, like the doomed Ottoman Empire itself, these three souls are slouching inexorably toward their own ruin.

Starring Ben Kingsley, Charles Dance and Helen Mirren, "Pascali's Island" was written and directed by James Dearden. This portrait of the informer as a middle-aged man could not be further from the sleek Manhattan characters he created for a roller-coaster screenplay that won him an Oscar nomination and a wave of feminist fury. For Mr. Dearden is the British writer who transformed his own 42-minute film called "Diversion" into the script for the blockbuster hit "Fatal Attraction."

But before that cautionary tale for modern times ever reached the screen, Mr. Dearden was intrigued by a novel titled "Pascali's Island," by

Barry Unsworth.

"I thought it was a beautiful, intricate story and I could see that structure in cinematic terms as I read the book, which is in the form of reports to the Sultan," he says. "It's almost like a stream-of-consciousness novel. I had to disentangle the story because it goes backward and forward in time. The evocation of that period and the island itself — which is a kind of imaginary island — appealed to me. But mainly I found Pascali a wonderful, complex character, worthy of Shakespeare. The idea of finding a great actor to play him was a strong hook."

Once Mr. Dearden had written a first draft, he envisioned Mr. Kingsley as Pascali. The distinguished actor immediately agreed, although he had never seen any of Mr. Dearden's previous work. "I thought the script's narrative line was very clear," Mr. Kingsley says. "And I was attracted to this character who was a product of 20th-century history."

To Mr. Dearden, "Pascali is a man of great sensitivity and perception. Underneath that shabby exterior, he has a noble soul, but life has dealt him a pretty terrible hand. That causes him to do acts that are not exactly heroic, but one always understands and doesn't condemn him."

"Pascali's Island" — the first full-length theatrical feature the writer has directed — actually seems closer to Mr. Dearden's cinematic tastes than "Fatal Attraction." The son of the eminent English director Basil Dearden, the 38-year-old film maker has preferred resonant, psychological projects over movies that star knife-wielding yuppies who boil innocent bunnies alive.

While Mr. Dearden is fascinated by a character's subjective terrain, his father delved into different themes. "I obviously was influenced by my father in my career choice," says Mr. Dearden. "But he was more socially motivated: he liked Social Realism. His finest movies were those made around the late 50's, like 'Sapphire,' which was about England's immigrant problem, and 'Victim,' which was about homosexuality when it was illegal."

"I'm attracted to a more anti-natu-

ralist cinema. I like to create a little world that doesn't really relate to anything outside itself."

Indeed, his short film that would serve as the antecedent to "Fatal Attraction" is notable for its chilling

plays but only directed shorts. "I was sitting at home thinking, 'What is a minimalist story that I can do?' My wife was out of town for the weekend, and I thought what would happen if a man who has just dropped his wife at

tery. It is something that men and women get away with 99 percent of the time, and I just thought, 'Why not explore the 1 time out of 100 when it goes wrong?'"

Later, the producers Stanley Jaffe and Sherry Lansing saw "Diversion" and asked him to expand the story. "I was reluctant because I didn't want to repeat myself," recalls the director, who had just finished making a psychological thriller for Home Box Office called "The Cold Room." "But I thought, it's an offer I can't refuse."

He then went to work on the script: "To turn it into a mass-audience film,

greve's aphorism that hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

Feminists proceeded to lacerate the film, labeling it misogynistic. But somehow "Fatal Attraction," stylishly directed by Adrian Lyne, tapped into the nation's sexual anxieties. And while every word of the screenplay was undergoing both Freudian and feminist analysis, Mr. Dearden was stuck on Rhodes trying to get "Pascali's Island" made.

"I was receiving these garbled messages on the Greek phone system," Mr. Dearden recalls. "It wasn't until I returned that I understood what was happening."

"It was all rather bizarre and not altogether comfortable," he adds. "You suddenly find that a film that you see as a piece of popular entertainment is on the rack and you're being asked to account for things that weren't your decision and things that certainly were not intended to be interpreted the way they were being interpreted."

"My feeling was just leave it alone as a good thriller with an interesting subtext. I wasn't trying to make major philosophical statements about the human condition in 1987, nor was the film some kind of parable about AIDS. When I started the script, AIDS was still perceived as a gay problem."

Mr. Dearden particularly bristles at the anti-feminist charges: "I don't see that Alex symbolizes the New Woman and is therefore made to appear ghastly to sabotage the New Woman's cause. She has a career because she lives in New York, where it's difficult to survive without one."

"For me, it was a fable about the irrational creeping into the everyday. Dan's got this cozy relationship with his wife, and one night he indulges himself and it's Pandora's Box. Alex simply represents the psychological unknown. The film was saying we can have the most intimate sexual relationships with somebody we know nothing about."

As for critics seeing a strain of men fearing women in the script, he muses that "maybe there is. I don't think I fear women, but there's a certain archetype — the temptress who undoes heroes of Homeric legend who is as predatory sexually as the man — which men find hard to deal with, because they're used to being in the dominant role. Women certainly have an equal right to be dominant, but I don't like very dominant males or females period."

"Pascali" is a very personal film for me," emphasizes Mr. Dearden. "I would resist changing anything in an overall sense. Right or wrong, that's the film I wanted to make. If somebody said he didn't like the ending, I would say, 'I'm sorry, but for me it doesn't work any other way.'"



Ben Kingsley and Helen Mirren flank the writer-director during the making of "Pascali's Island."

psychological landscape. Unlike its successor, "Diversion" delivers no audience-pleasing punches of homicidal violence.

"When I created 'Diversion' in 1979, I just wanted to make an inexpensive film," recalls Mr. Dearden, who at that time had written screen-

the railroad station rings this girl who he's met at a party and says, 'Would you like to have dinner?'"

One thing of course leads to another and "he has what appears to be an easy one-night stand," says Mr. Dearden. "But then it all gets ugly. The girl keeps calling, and finally the wife returns and the phone rings again and the wife picks it up and says hello."

"And that's the end of the story. It's a little fable about the perils of adul-

I knew there would have to be an escalation of the psychological violence, which in the end becomes physical."

And so he fashioned a story in which a Manhattan lawyer named Dan is seduced by a career woman named Alex while his wife is out of town. When Dan tries to extricate himself from the short affair, Alex becomes enraged, suicidal and homicidal. Part Medusa, part Circe, she is the psychotic embodiment of Con-

D'Orsay Displays Elite of Decorative Arts

By RITA REIF

Decorative arts of the early Industrial Age — rich in stylistic contrasts, abundant in technological innovation and stunning in materials — fill dozens of galleries and two towers of the Musée d'Orsay. The 1,200 works displayed, produced between 1848 and 1914 and assembled over the last decade, represent one of the most comprehensive interna-

in paintings and sculpture by Manet, Corot, Monet, Renoir, van Gogh, Gauguin and Rodin in that most of it is new — recently acquired instead of transferred from existing museum collections.

The furnishings and objects include rarities and classics in glass, jewelry, ceramics, furniture and stained glass that are shown in stylistic groupings and in some cases in separate galleries displaying a single architect's or designer's works. The list of innovators represented reads like a Who's Who of the period, and includes Hec-

drawing room by Jean Dampé, owned by the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, a private museum.

The curators continue to seek out additions, Mr. Bascou said. Recently they bought one of Lalique's earliest cast-glass bottles, a Gallé Islamic-style glass ewer and an Art Nouveau desk by van der Velde.

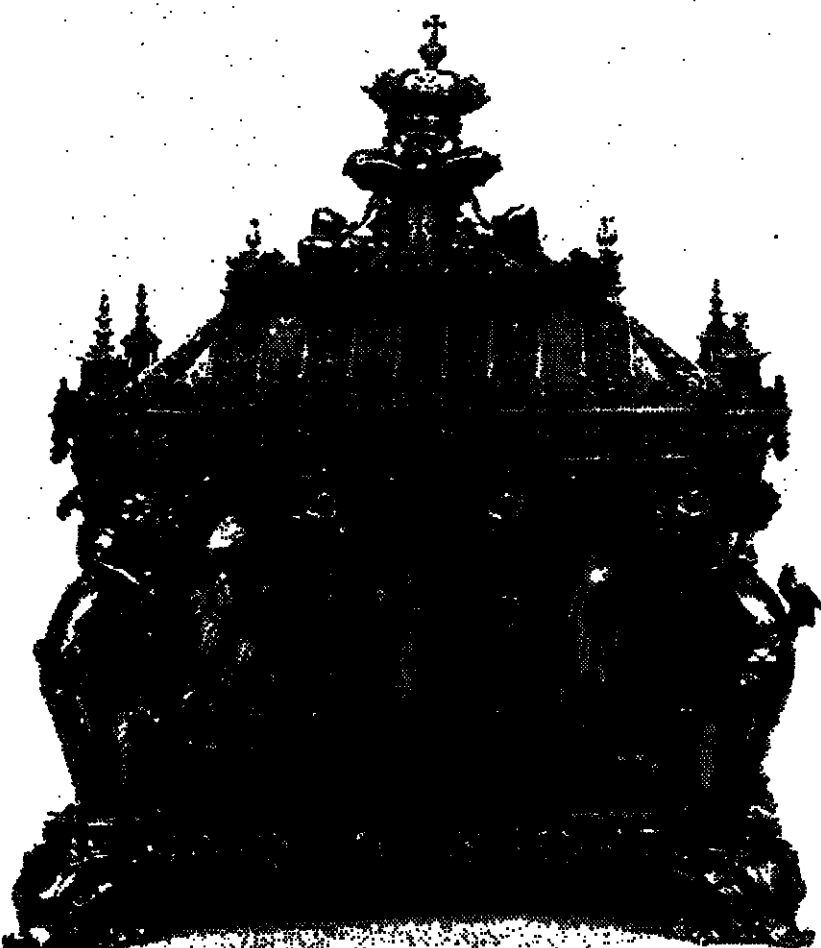
"We really make choices," said Marc Bascou. "We want to show the first examples of the styles by the major designers." These include both the eclectic revival objects of the mid- to late 19th century — the rococo, Renaissance, Gothic and neo-classical — and the more avant-garde Art Nouveau, arts and crafts, and modern architectural works from the turn of the century.

"They were still making neo-Renaissance furniture in 1900," Mr. Bascou said. "We have been offered such pieces, and I thought they are not worthwhile. By 1900 it was really old-fashioned to do such furniture — there was nothing new. We want to show the first example of its kind. What is important for us in terms of art history is who was the major designer of the time, who created the new style and who made it popular."

The most memorable item on view may be the Duchess of Parma's dressing table. This tour de force of craftsmanship in gilded metals, embellished with painted enamel and gemstones, combines Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque styling. The table and its lacy, gilt-encrusted jewelry box were conceived for the Duchess, a granddaughter of Charles X, by the silversmith Froment-Meurice, the architect Dubau and the sculptors Feuchère and Geoffroy-Dechaume. It was completed in 1851.

The works of several architects and craftsmen are documented in depth. There are more than 70 works by Guimard — sinuous architectural plaques, Métro fixtures, asymmetrical furniture and curvilinear door-knobs and drawer pulls. Gallé's glass and furniture are seen in both his tradition-oriented early efforts and in his later works, crafted in the full-blown naturalistic expression of the Art Nouveau style.

According to Mr. Bascou, every effort has been made to acquire works new to French museums to avoid repeating existing collections. The Orsay's stress is on major expressions of the styles represented, which may be an exquisite turn-of-the-century, gem-encrusted pressed glass piece of jewelry by Lalique, a stained-glass window by Tiffany based on a design by Toulouse-Lautrec or even furnished bedrooms — one by Loos, the other by Mackintosh.



The Duchess of Parma's jewel casket. (c. 1850)

tional surveys of design of the period. On view are scores of major works by pace-setting architects and artists who worked in Paris, Nancy, Brussels, Vienna, London, Glasgow, New York and Chicago. The collection is surpassed only by the Victoria and Albert's in London.

The Orsay's decorative arts holdings are arranged more or less chronologically in its spectacular railroad-station setting — a vaulted, cast-iron, glass and stone space completed in 1900. This collection differs from the museum's far more familiar holdings

tor Guimard, Emile Gallé, René Lalique, Michael Thonet, Josef Hoffmann, Adolf Loos, Henry van der Velde, Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Comfort Tiffany.

Selections have been aggressively pursued by the museum's two decorative arts curators, Marc Bascou and Philippe Thiebaut. They created the collection by gifts and purchases, starting almost from scratch with several works that were moved from existing collections, including a sparsely decorated Art Nouveau

More or Less

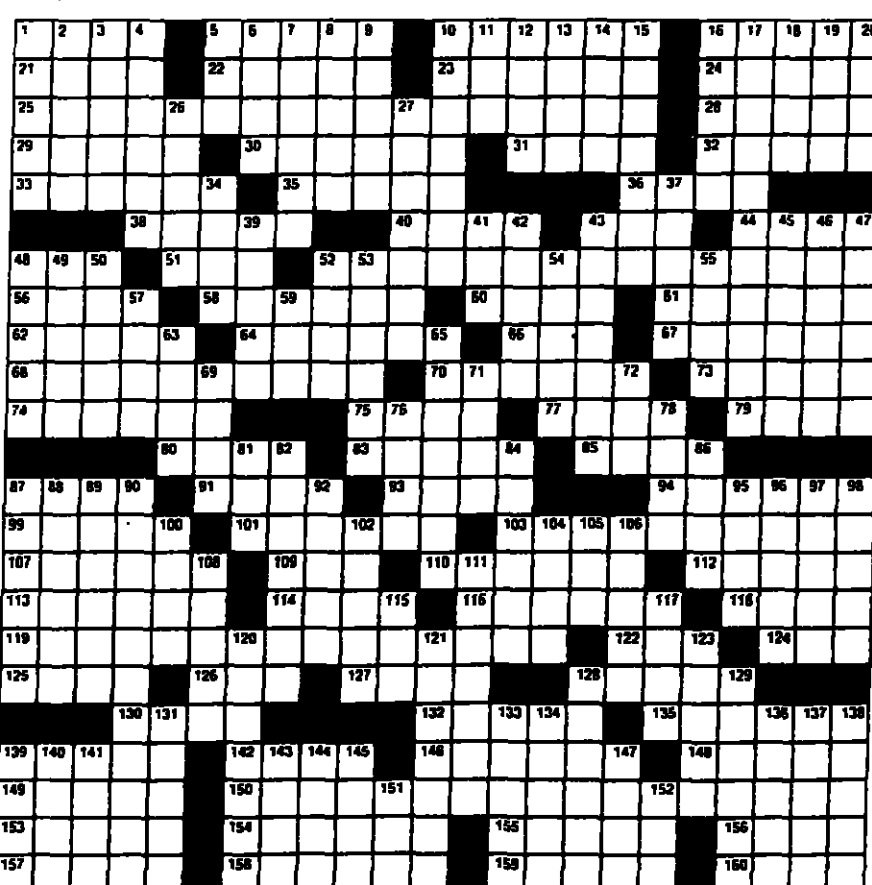
BY JUNE A. BOGGS/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

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ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

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OBER ASTIN STOOD ENDA
LEWDOROODSNEWREFFED
ADELE PEARWOOD REYCLE
TINA SCOUTS DEASELS
ETORAWASTREATADEATE
ANET EGGS BNA GRUE
LEED LONE LAPID LOATS
LENY SUEBNA CLICKE
WISQUYSNITIGUZELIER
REVERE TANGET CASE
TORNAL TANGSTO ODE
TORNAL TANGSTO ODE
OBERE EGGS BNA GRUE
REDO HAMS TOASTED
OBERE EGGS BNA GRUE
TRAVEL DEEMATION CLOER
OBERE EGGS BNA GRUE
TORNAL TANGSTO ODE
TORNAL TANGSTO ODE

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The Democrats and Grandbaby Lily

Michael Dukakis's speech accepting the Democratic nomination Thursday conveyed no strong organizing theme — yet the whole convention did and it was a startling theme indeed: children.

What was once patronized as a "women's issue" has rapidly become a priority topic. Politicians accustomed to worrying about missiles, tariffs and insider trading are learning about neonatal health, early childhood education and day care. That should be no surprise. Women, who secured the franchise only in 1920, now constitute 53 percent of the electorate.

The Democrats last week gave every evidence that they understood this transformation. They capitalized on children so thoroughly as to suggest shrewd orchestration. In a dozen ways, the theme of children and the future animated the Atlanta convention. The symbolic gestures deserve note. The substantive attention deserves celebration.

Monday. When Texas's Treasurer, Ann Richards, arrived in Atlanta 10 days ago, she had her picture taken (see photo). She was at the convention podium, holding her daughter's 16-month-old daughter. That's the same little girl of whom she spoke in the conclusion of her keynote speech Monday: "I have one nearly perfect granddaughter, named Lily... and when I hold that grandbaby, I feel the continuity of life that unites us." The same evening, the humorist Garrison Keillor led 35 children in the Pledge of Allegiance and read letters from children about being President.

Tuesday. Senator Edward Kennedy was introduced by an appealing young man last seen by most Americans as a toddler in the White House a quarter-century ago — John F. Kennedy Jr. ("My God, that's little John-John," a Chicago woman said). An

hour later, the Rev. Jesse Jackson was introduced by his five young-adult children, who impressed many delegates, and presumably TV watchers, as intelligent, articulate and well brought up.

Wednesday. The nominating speech for Governor Dukakis produced grief for Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas. He brought a 19-page speech to a hall that had barely five pages of patience. What made the rustling and heckling more regrettable was that, once past the unctuous descriptions of Michael Dukakis ("His character is steadfast and consistent"), Governor Clinton expressed admirable urgency. Yet hardly anyone heard him describe the cost and pain of teenage pregnancy, infant mortality, indifference to educating poor children.

Thursday. Governor Dukakis threaded children through his acceptance speech, both in programmatic and personal terms. In a passage that implies much about his commitment to day care, he said the time had come "to see that young families in this country are never again forced to choose between the jobs they need and the children they love." And then, as he approached the last page of his text, Mr. Dukakis invited the delegates to make the most of a coincidence.

"My thoughts tonight — and my dreams for America — are about Ann Richards's granddaughter, Lily; about Jackie Jackson; and about the baby that's going to be born to our son, John, and his wife, Lisa, in January. As a matter of fact, the baby is due on or about January 20."

That would be Inauguration Day, the day on which the next Administration, whichever one it turns out to be, will be born. The children's issue already has been.



Associated Press

How to Clean Up Needle Beach

Investigators have not yet found the specific sources of hypodermic needles, blood vials and other medical waste rolling in with the tides on Northeast beaches. But controlling the problem poses no mystery at all.

Hospitals, clinics, laboratories and nursing homes across New York State generate about 125 tons of infectious waste each day — a tiny portion of the 48,000 tons from all sources. State law mandates that the infectious matter be segregated in red bags and burned and that hospitals dispose of half the total in their own incinerators. To get rid of the rest, they contract with private firms.

It's unlikely that many hospitals, labs or clinics knowingly seek to evade the law. But some surely are tempted by low bids from unscrupulous carters who dump the red bags in the water and pocket the incineration fee. Some waste may not even get as far as the ocean. Last year, Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman indicted Energy Combustion Corporation of Long Island for allegedly covering up the illegal dumping of 1,400 red bags found in a Brooklyn warehouse.

A serviceable model for stronger control of the carters exists in laws designed to curb the "midnight dumping" of toxic chemical wastes. In addition to establishing stiff penalties for violations,

they require record-keeping to create a paper trail from waste producer to disposal site.

While medical pollution has turned up before, the issue lacked political weight until this month, when the needles and blood vials prompted anxious health officials to order beach closings in the middle of the marathon heat wave.

Now Senators Moynihan and D'Amato of New York and Bradley and Lautenberg of New Jersey are sponsoring legislation calling on the E.P.A. to establish a pilot waste-tracking program in the Northeast. Governor Cuomo, meanwhile, wants the Legislature to upgrade to a felony the dumping of even small amounts of infectious waste.

He also has found \$2 million in the state budget for more rigorous enforcement of infectious waste laws and has ordered state agencies to develop a tracking system. Ultimately, the private carters might be relieved entirely of their role with the construction of more hospital incinerators.

In an era of disappearing landfills and homeless garbage barges, it's tempting simply to accept medical waste on the beaches as one more dismal side effect of modern life. That's nonsense: the quantity is manageable and safe incineration feasible. Open beaches require no more than common sense and political will.

One Convention Rite Lives On

The nominee may be cool and cerebral, the results predetermined, the event carefully packaged for television and unity the word of the hour. But the roll call at the Democratic Convention was as folksy and unpredictable as ever.

"The Great State of X," the voices intone, "is proud to cast XX votes for the 41st President of the United States." But few speakers stop there. Most seize the chance to project an image for their state, boast about a local program or crack a joke.

Mayor Marion Barry of Washington, D.C., touted the District's campaign for statehood. The Washington State delegate bragged about the planes that brought everyone to Atlanta. "Built in Washington by union labor."

A distinguished-looking delegate labeled Idaho "the state of scenic beauty and, obviously, of the great potato." New Mexico noted having been colonized "before Plymouth Rock." Maryland's Governor boasted exuberantly about crabcakes; delegates from Hawaii showed off their leis and those from Guam their banana-leaf hats. South Carolina even thought having "five interstate systems" worth a mention.

But the evening's best line came from Texas. Naming a series of local luminaries, the delegation's chairman added at last, "And home to 16 million hard-working Texans and one tourist from Kennebunkport, Maine."

Ordinary People

The reporter had just been talking to Madeleine Albright, foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Michael Dukakis. Then, in the Atlanta hotel corridor, he encountered Susan Estrich, the Dukakis campaign manager. A few steps farther down the white-tiled floor, he saw Robin Toner of The Times, who has been covering the Governor's campaign.

A few minutes later, he boarded the Dukakis press bus, where instructions were being given by staff members named Clara Bingham and Cathy Murphy — and he was suddenly startled to realize that of the last five political people he had encountered, all were women.

Women are not new to politics. Before Geraldine Ferraro's nomination in 1984, the Democrats took over the

Topics of The Times

San Francisco Opera House for a dramatic presentation. The curtain rose, and there, arrayed in tiers like goddesses upon the stage, stood a pantheon of 75 well-known women.

But 1988 is different. Instead of being held up as goddesses — or relegated to jobs as clerks — women work routinely at all levels of the political world. What a simple sign of progress, the reporter thought, for the extraordinary to seem ordinary and for women to be regarded simply as people.

It's All Greek

What's distinctive about the following paragraph? Democrat Michael Dukakis is better at politics than economics, better at tactics than strategy, lacks charisma and has an orthodox bureaucratic persona; he can synthesize ethnic blocs, and is a pragmatist, not a demagogue.

What's distinctive is that all the key words derive from Greek. Those who find Mr. Dukakis's origins exotic may be astonished to find they have been speaking Greek all their lives, just as Molière's character was pleased to discover he was talking prose.

Some 2,500 years ago, with epic results, rocky Attica and its city-states plunged into fissionable arguments over history, ethics, philosophy, theology, physics, chemistry, geography, mathematics, astronomy, sociology and psychology — every word a Greek compound.

"Cracy" is Greek for rule or government, and "demos" are the people; similar compounds yielded aristocracy, plutocracy and theocracy. Anarchy is Greek for absence of government, oligarchy for rule by the few. Tyrant is a Hellenic word, so is despot, as is their nemesis, the tyrannicide.

"Polis" pertains to a city-state, and "ic" to a body of knowledge, hence politics — and by the same logic (from "logos" or word) tactics, physics, statistics. "Doxy" is opinion or doctrine; hence orthodoxy and heterodoxy. "Ology" is a branch of knowledge; hence theology, astrology and cosmology. Pragmatic is from "pragmatikos," meaning versed in state affairs. And "charisma" stems from the word for gift, which, according to ancient ethnic (from the word for nation) slander, is to be regarded warily when the bearer is Greek. Over to you, Governor Dukakis.

Letters

Let the Electoral College Die Like the Dinosaur

To the Editor:

"The Electoral College's Cold Calculus" (editorial, July 8) almost asked the obvious question, when you stated, "The 538-member Electoral College may be outdated 18th-century political furniture." Why do we continue to use the anachronism?

To the best of my knowledge, the Presidency and Vice Presidency are the only two elective offices in the country in which the voters do not have a direct say.

Most of us are aware of the historical reasons for the Electoral College — the Federalist fear of universal suffrage. We have read in our history books of the electoral crisis that led to the passage of the 12th Amendment, of the Rutherford B. Hayes-Samuel J. Tilden race in 1876, of the near misses possible with the Woodrow Wilson-William Howard Taft-Theodore Roosevelt race of 1912, the Harry S. Truman-Thomas E. Dewey-Henry A. Wallace-Strom Thurmond race of 1948, the Hubert H. Humphrey-Richard M. Nixon-George C. Wallace election of 1968 and, more recently, the Ronald Reagan-Jimmy Carter-John B. Anderson contest of 1980. The Electoral College worked, but the potential for havoc was there.

As the United States grew and the candidates and their campaign directors became more sophisticated, the Electoral College strategy evolved. Geography became more important than people.

We decry the lessening of voter participation in this country. We complain about television network computers making projections based on 5 percent or less of the vote count. The Electoral College also distorts voter mandate. President Reagan's 51 percent of the popular vote in 1980 translated into an electoral landslide. Like-wise victories by President Nixon in 1972 and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964.

Are there any good reasons to keep this outdated system? Perhaps when we get a President from one party and a Vice President from another we'll do away with it. With the technology we have, election results are almost instantaneous. The Electoral College should go the way of the dinosaur.

MICHAEL D. FARENELL

Glens Falls, N.Y., July 11, 1988

The writer is an election commissioner in Warren County.

Favors Republicans

To the Editor:

You are correct in arguing that the Electoral College does not give the Republicans a "lock" on Presidential elections, but the very nature of the system favors the Republicans.

Electors are apportioned according to representation in Congress; therefore the smaller states have a disproportionate number of electors compared with the larger states. For example, New York has more than 18 times the population of Idaho, but only 9 times as many electoral votes. And because the smaller, rural states, such as Idaho, Kansas and the Dakotas, tend to vote Republican, the Republican candidate starts the campaign with an advantage.

But the election will still be decided in the 13 largest states with 291 electoral votes. Definitely the personalities, the issues and current events

will decide the outcome. But what has been overlooked is the simple fact that there are 538 electors.

This means that a tie in the vote for President is possible and came perilously close to happening in 1976. Had Gerald R. Ford carried Ohio, which he lost by 11,000 votes out of 4 million, and Delaware, which he lost by 13,000 votes out of 230,000 cast, he would have had 269 electoral votes. The electoral tie would have required that the House of Representatives choose the President. Each state would have one vote, and a majority of 26 would be needed.

In the House, the 26 smallest states, with only 22 percent of the population, could elect a President. Or states with equal Democratic and Republican representatives would deadlock, and no candidate would win the needed 26 states. The delay and confusion would not be in the best interest of the nation.

Why this dangerous possibility has not been considered is baffling. Even if the probability of a tie is slim, it still exists and the remedy is simple.

Congress need only use its constitutional power to determine the size of the House of Representatives. In the 1920's, it was set at 435; now an even number should be chosen. The House would function just as well with 434, 436 or 438 members. The District of Columbia has three electors, and there would then be an uneven number of electors.

Barring a serious third-party challenge, the President would be elected by the results in just those 51 election districts that should choose the President.

CLIFFORD COBB

Great Neck, L.I., July 10, 1988

Tilt Toward Sunbelt

To the Editor:

"The Electoral College's Cold Calculus," undervalues the "lock" theory, according to which the Republicans have a lock on the Electoral College. The reason is that you choose the wrong years for indicating change. You rightly start with 1932, a Presidential election year recording



the changes from the 1930 census, but then you continue with 1960 and 1980 rather than 1964 and 1984, the Presidential elections in which changes from the most recent census were first registered. You thereby leave the impression that New York State now has 41 electoral votes, California 45. In the 1984 election (and in the coming election), New York went

down from 41 to 36 electoral votes, California up from 45 to 47.

The point is that the cold calculus and the lock are becoming more rather than less important. The Sunbelt G.O.P. benefits more over time from its Western-Southern orientation, while the Democrats blindly allow themselves to remain a "rust belt" party committed to the declining Northeast. If demographic trends of the last few decades continue, the Republicans could win the Presidential election of 1992 with precisely the same states they had when they lost the election of 1976.

Take, for example, California, Texas and Florida, the three most rapidly growing Sunbelt states. Issues and movements count less than money in them because the population is new and mobile. The Democrats are weak on grass-roots organization, the G.O.P. strong with the newly rich. California, the nation's most liberal state in everyday spirit, has voted Democratic in only one Presidential election since 1950.

Sorry, but on closer examination, Electoral College determinism looks even more persuasive than you indicate.

ROBERT R. SULLIVAN

Prof. and Chmn., Government Dept.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

New York, July 8, 1988

House Decided in 1824

To the Editor:

"The Electoral College's Cold Calculus" states that the Electoral College has elected candidates having a minority of the popular vote "on three occasions — 1824, 1876 and 1888."

In fact, the candidate who was elected in 1824 — John Quincy Adams — was elected by the House of Representatives. This occurred when none of the four candidates for the Presidency — Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay — achieved a majority in the Electoral College. The tally was Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37. The House was constitutionally required to choose one of the three top candidates. Clay, the Speaker of the House and a longtime opponent of Jackson, was out of the running and threw his support to Adams, who subsequently appointed Clay Secretary of State. The widespread charge of "bargain and corruption" vitiated the Adams Presidency.

In 1876, the Electoral College results in three Southern states — South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, were in dispute. An extraordinary Electoral Commission — consisting of members of Congress and Supreme Court Justices — was set up to rule on the contested results. The Electoral Commission, voting along partisan lines, awarded all the disputed Electoral College votes to Rutherford B. Hayes, who thus won the election by one electoral vote, 185 to 184. Technically, the Electoral College did elect Hayes; but, clearly, it did not do so independently.

Thus, 1888 — when Benjamin Harrison obtained 233 Electoral College votes to 168 for Grover Cleveland, although Cleveland had 90,000 more popular votes — was the only time in our history the Electoral College can be said to have chosen a minority candidate.

ARTHUR G. LAMIRANDE

New York, July 8, 1988

Wage-Subsidy Blunder Isn't Worth Repeating

To the Editor:

You oppose any increase in the minimum wage and propose a wage subsidy "to increase workers' take-home pay without increasing employers' labor costs" (editorial, July 11). You ignore the sorry history of subsidies. In 1795, Britain introduced the Speenhamland Law or "allowance system" to assure a minimum income to the poor, irrespective of earnings.

The main consequence was to depress wages. Employers saw little reason to pay a living wage if the Government paid the bill for them. Lower wages also apparently reduced the productivity of a dispirited labor force. The law was revoked because its effect was to increase poverty.

Rather than repeat the mistakes of the past, let's raise the minimum wage.

RITA FREEDMAN

Exec. Dir., Social Democrats, U.S.A.

Washington, July 12, 1988

'Last Temptation' Dwells on Humanity of Jesus

To the Editor:

You report (news story, July 13) that a group of Southern California Protestant ministers is threatening to boycott "The Last Temptation of Christ." Yesterday, I saw the movie, based on a novel by Nikos Kazantzakis and directed by Martin Scorsese. As a movie based on a novel, it does not pretend to be an accurate description of the biblical record of the life of Jesus. However, it is a vivid and deeply moving portrait. The last temptation was a dream Jesus had on the cross of living a human life.

There have been many portraits of Christ. Even the four writers of the Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, emphasized different sides of his personality. The Byzantine church depicted him as king of the universe; the Spanish 16th- and 17th-century church as an agonized, suffering body on the cross. This portrait also emphasizes his humanity.

In a day and age when fundamentalism of all kinds seems to be growing in the church, this is a most important and dramatic statement of the traditional teaching of Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, which was originally adopted at the Council of Chalcedon in 451. That council defined Christ as fully human, fully divine and one person. That so-called Christological definition has stood the test of ages. The movie affirms that classic definition of Christ.

Some people may be upset at seeing Christ depicted as fully human, but he was. I hope wiser heads than the ministers who threaten boycott will go to the movie and will be as moved by it as I was. Incidentally, it seems strange that they would be criticizing a movie they have not even seen.

(Rt. Rev.) PAUL MOORE JR.

New York, July 13, 1988

The writer is the Episcopal Bishop of New York

In Pakistan, Islamic Laws Are Applied Without Political Control

To the Editor:

"Pakistani Women Take Lead in Drive Against Islamization" (front page, June 17) distorts Pakistan's Islamization program. The thrust of the argument is that President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has imposed reactionary laws based on "ancient religious beliefs," which among other things, discriminate against the rights of women.

Such laws are told "accord the legal testimony of women half the weight of the testimony of men" and are implemented arbitrarily by a "judicial panel of Islamic scholars," known as the Sharia Court.

Legal procedure in Pakistan makes only two minor distinctions between the testimony of men and women. Section 17 of the Law of Evidence (1984) requires that the signatures of women entering into financial contracts be witnessed; and the four Hu-

dood Ordinances (1979) do not allow women to give testimony in "hadd" crimes (crimes specified in the Koran). In practical terms, such distinctions have little impact on Pakistan's legal system. Banking rules mandate that all written financial contracts be countersigned regardless of the contractee's gender; and no hadd penalty has ever been meted out by Pakistan's superior courts.

Implementation of Pakistan's Islamic laws has been anything but arbitrary. Original jurisdiction for Islamic criminal laws lies with the District Courts, appellate jurisdiction with the Federal Sharia Court and final jurisdiction with the Supreme Court. Similarly, interpretation of the meaning and "constitutionality" of Islamic laws lies with the Federal Shariat Court and the Supreme Court.

The overwhelming majority of Pakistani jurists are trained in the British civil law tradition and are members of the Pakistan Bar Association. Despite the checkered constitutional history that has plagued the first 40 years of Pakistan's statehood, the courts have remained remarkably independent of political control.

Opponents of Pakistan's Government have consistently distorted the content of General Zia's reforms and the speed of their implementation. This is, of course, political gamesmanship. Unfortunately, Western journalists, typically possessing only a tangential knowledge of Pakistani politics and eagerly seeking "evidence" of reactionary Islamic fundamentalism, are easy marks for the players.

CHARLES H. KENNEDY

Winston-Salem, N.C., July 11, 1988

The writer, author of "Bureaucracy in Pakistan" (1987), directs the American Institute of Pakistan Studies.



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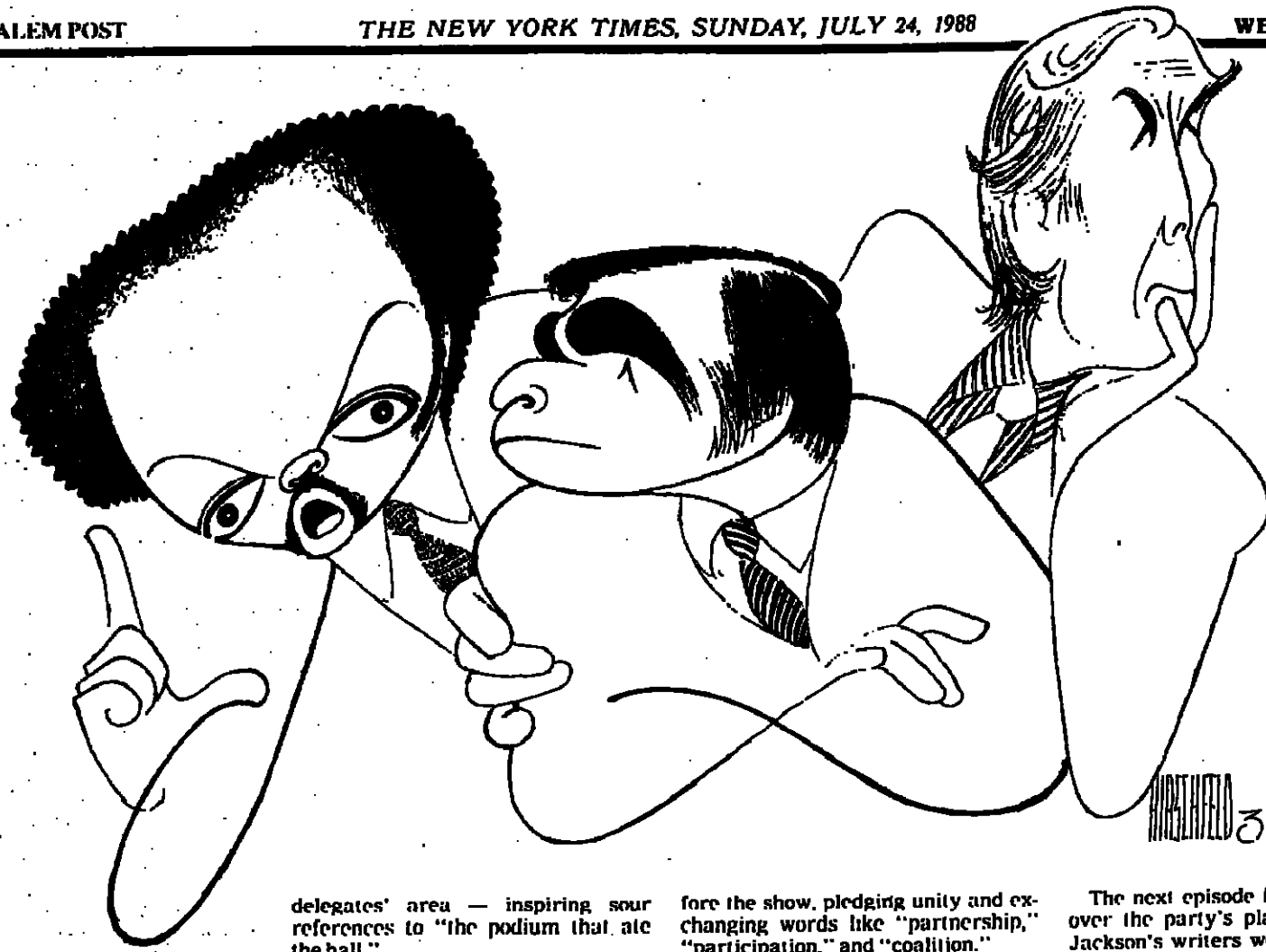
A 4-Day Series: A Star Is Born

By Robert Brustein

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. A new miniseries from Atlanta, called "Unity Village: The 1988 Democratic National Convention," took up four days of prime time last week on CNN and all the major networks. At first, it seemed unlikely to displace reruns of "Dynasty" or "Falconcrest" among American viewers. Until Jesse Jackson, playing the part of a spell-binding Baptist preacher, electrified the audience with a 50-minute monologue, only 32 percent of television sets were tuned in. Even the extras, playing delegates, were absent from the floor or dozing in their seats.

For one thing, the story lacked suspense; the climax was predictable. It was always obvious that the Presidential nomination would go to the Greek immigrant's son from Massachusetts. As played by the relatively unknown Michael Dukakis, this was a daring bit of casting.

Robert Brustein is the drama critic of The New Republic and director of the American Repertory Theater.



Dukakis was not considered a star of sufficient stature to guarantee the ratings. Perhaps conscious of this, the producers made every effort to orchestrate cameo appearances by more bankable personalities. Reverend Jackson provided the only element of suspense: Whether or not he'd finally support the leading actor. Another problem was the setting. A massive podium, which might have been appropriate for the tomb of a Pharaoh or a Nuremberg rally, elevated the speakers, but dwarfed the

delegates' area — inspiring sour references to "the podium that ate the hall."

Worse, in isolating the leading actors from the supporting cast, the playing area offered scant opportunity for dramatic conflict. The Omni Coliseum is familiar mainly as the home of the Atlanta Hawks, last seen being ignominiously defeated by the Boston Celtics — a stage, in short, associated less with roughneck politics than with missed free throws and squeaking Reeboks.

Nevertheless, the miniseries had its surprises. One was the appearance of the three leading players be-

fore the show, pledging unity and exchanging words like "partnership," "participation," and "coalition."

It is well-known that Jackson, an independent actor with no studio affiliation, had been miffed when the second lead was handed to a contract player from Texas, Lloyd Bentsen. Since Jackson had been encouraged by advance publicity to expect the part, the producers were concerned he might break from the show to start his own series.

These fears were temporarily allayed by the "unity" appearance — which also provided a nice chromatic contrast for the color cameras: The Mediterranean swarthy of Dukakis countered between Jackson's burnished brown facial tones and the vanilla junkie complexion of Bentsen. Variation, by the way, was a continuing theme. Thirty-eight percent of the delegates were non-Caucasian or women or both, inspiring one news anchor to inquire: "Is it all over for white males?" His ruffled tone suggested that the next face on Mount Rushmore might be sculpted in black marble.

Other interesting moments included a keynote speech by Ann Richards, playing a salty Texan grandmother, no doubt modeled on Barbara Stanwick's character in "Dallas." Her spun-sugar hair crowning an Olympian head, her eyes as cold and hooded as a rattlesnake's, she poured ridicule on George Bush, the lead for the rival series scheduled to begin in August. She found his performance a weak imitation of another actor she scorned: Ronald Reagan, the popular aging star of a long-running sitcom.

The next episode featured debates over the party's platform scenario. Jackson's writers were trying to re-write some themes to strengthen the Reverend's role, which nonetheless remained close to the original seven-page shooting script. Then Teddy Kennedy, brother of the superstar John F. Kennedy, demonstrated the value of rhetorical repetition in satiric theater: "Where was George?" No longer a leading man himself, Kennedy was ready to endorse Dukakis as the best available casting for the role his brother once played.

Although discriminating critics believed the most convincing acting in the show was contributed by Walter Cronkite and Dan Rather pretending to like each other, there is no question that Jesse Jackson enjoyed the greatest popularity. Introduced by his immaculate children, a nonperforming Jackson Five, this hypnotic actor initially seemed somewhat subdued. But before long, his Rhet Butler sideburns, Kevin Kline mustache, Bambi eyes, and Jeremiah oratory had stirred hearts and moistened eyes.

Jackson, who writes his own dialogue, got a little hung up on boat metaphors — "We're in the same boat tonight," "We got to go out, my friends to where the big boats are," and he violated the producers' prohibitions against saying the T-word (taxes) and the L-word (liberalism). But by assuring his audience that he was only a newcomer to acting — "I wasn't always on television" — that he too was once an anonymous member of the mass audience, he managed at the same time to insure his own celebrity and to promise future stardom to his fans.

Will the people buy the pilot?

Some jaundiced commentators remembered a few other magnetic political actors who spoke for the people and then acted for themselves (the name of Huey Long was tactfully not mentioned). Whatever his future career, there is no question that Jackson is now at the peak of his histrionic powers, with an acting style drawn from strong internal resources. Rather than built from the show, he stole it instead, thereby making sure he would soon have a series of his own.

Following this performance, there were dull spots and the ratings dropped. After Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas almost emptied the hall with a speech as long as one of Castro's, Dukakis was nominated by acclamation. As the red *Jesse!* banners sank under a blue sea of Dukakis signs, the way was prepared for the long-delayed acting debut of Dukakis in the final episode.

Critics had expressed doubt that Dukakis could carry the series, since he usually plays a passionless managerial type in a well-pressed suit — the only actor since Ben Gazzara who seems to be crying when he smiles. His capacity for handling temperamental cast members was known to be prodigious, but diplomacy is the gift of a director or producer, not a performer. His mechanical delivery was considered appropriate largely for computer commercials.

But the moment Dukakis entered the hall to the roars of the crowd — cheeks shining, hair glowing, eyebrows bristling — it was clear that a star had been born. The Omni may have been the hall the podium ate but Dukakis was the actor who ate the podium.

His 45-minute "American Dream" speech, though shrewdly bilingual, was hardly a model of great television writing. Dukakis's story of his immigrant Greek parentage sounded a little like Elia Kazan's "America America," and he tended to touch political bases so fast that we never got a close look at what was on or under them. Still, Dukakis represents a refreshing new kind of media performer — the direct, sincere, efficient, unglamorous Everyman who makes his effect without fanfares or flourishes. If his writing was ragged, his performance was true.

When Dukakis manages to get rid of a slight touch of sanctimony in his voice, he may just turn this pilot into an eight-year uninterrupted run.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS | Flora Lewis

Cool is for Democrats

ATLANTA All political parties, even in one-party states, have conventions, and the main purpose is the same. It is to gather and energize the faithful, give them the message and send them out to mobilize the masses.

That's what the Democrats were doing in Atlanta last week, and what the Soviet Communists were doing in Moscow last month. In both cases, everything important was arranged beforehand.

Ironically, the Soviet leadership decided that the most effective approach was to display a bit of discord, let argument bud above the monolithic surface. The Democrats also decided they should change habits, tamp down quarrels and display all the unity — if not really consensus — they could muster.

The truth remains in the differences. But it is a reflection of the importance of political calculation in big, varied societies, whether power flows from the top down, as in the Soviet Union, or wells up from the base. A new difference, a reversal of sorts, is in the leadership's assessment of what people need and want. Now, the call for Moscow is for serious change, which has to be more and more dramatic to stir an apathetic and doubting populace.

In the U.S., the dominant sense is that people don't want too much change, oh, perhaps fixing up the machinery to make things work more efficiently and less cynically, spreading the benefits more decently, but no real change of course. The essential argument in the campaign is already fairly clear: whether it's safer to leave things as they are or whether fresh hands are needed to keep them going ahead instead of running down. No wonder some analysts are complaining

about the failure to develop issues. The big ones aren't ripe. It's not exhilarating, but it does seem to be the mood of the country, no longer as deeply divided as it has been in recent times.

That is the basic contradiction in the Rev. Jesse Jackson's offerings. He is stirring all right, but stirring two quite different kinds of aspirations, come together for the purpose of the struggle yet in basic conflict. There are the joiners and the fighters. The joiners, the big majority of his supporters, want in to the society. They don't want to disrupt it, they

More continuity than change.

want full acceptance. The fighters oppose it and would like to rush the pace of the painfully evolving world.

The fighters will remain disgruntled with his new insistence on celebrating what has been achieved rather than sulking at the lack of victory. In his trenchant use of metaphor, Mr. Jackson told his delegates the morning after the convention, with Presidential candidate Michael Dukakis and Vice-Presidential candidate Lloyd Bentsen at his side, not to be like self-frustrating people who refuse to get on a bus going their way because they don't like the driver. It's a sign that he will deliver all he can to the party whose candidate he still hopes to be one day.

Johnny Makatini, an official of the outlawed African National Congress,

watched with great admiration and appreciation. It was an enactment of his own dream. "South African blacks were getting anti-American," he said, "but now they will be enthusiastic and it's the hard-line Boers who will turn anti-American." Mr. Jackson's success, he felt, was a vindication of the A.N.C.'s determined non-racial policy, its demand for universal franchise instead of an anti-white policy urged by some black radicals in the U.S. as well as in South Africa.

The convention endorsed the Jackson pledge to denounce South Africa as a "terrorist society" and urge "comprehensive sanctions." That was one piece of the whole seeking a sharp turn of direction. But you have to pick through a big agenda to find many others. Central America is one, though without such clarity on what to do instead of President Reagan's Nicaragua-bashing.

More broadly, there is more continuity promised than break, particularly if you consider as I do that there has been a third Reagan Administration since early 1987, with different policies as well as people. A top Dukakis foreign policy adviser, speaking in his name, acknowledged that there would probably be little change on the main international issues, but better coordination with Congress and within a new Administration.

The point was made that the next four to eight years must be a time of preparation for the U.S. to play a leading role in a world emerging with the new century, not a time to plunge over the horizon. It makes sense, maybe not a rousing appeal but a reassuring one.

For all the hot oratory, the message from Atlanta Democrats was calm and steady ahead. It tells the world something about America today. This isn't an angry nation.

ABROAD AT HOME | Anthony Lewis

America the Possible

ATLANTA It's reached a point in this country where Rosa Parks is a heroine to everyone.

Michael Dukakis's campaign manager, Susan Estrich, was talking about the racial issue in American politics. What she had noticed was that there was no hint of controversy when Jesse Jackson brought out on the convention rostrum the woman who refused to move to the back of the bus in Montgomery, Ala., in 1955 and struck a blow against segregation. Cheers came from around the hall.

Like Sherlock Holmes's dog that did not bark, the absence of objection was astounding if you thought about it, if you remembered. Because not so long ago Democratic politicians in the South — they were almost all white politicians — had to profess loyalty to segregation. They would not have treated Rosa Parks as a heroine.

It was the underlying drama of this convention, yet it was generally taken for granted. I mean the evidence, on and off the convention floor, of the incredible transformation that has taken place in American race relations.

Only a little more than 20 years ago there were few blacks in the delegations from the heavily black states of the Deep South. I was in Atlantic City in 1964 when Fanny Lou Hamer and her Freedom Democratic Party took on the lily-white Mississippi delegation — the episode mentioned in speeches this year. They overcame the opposition not just of Southern segregationists but of establishment Northern Democrats who did not want to rock the boat.

And of course it was not just a question of getting into conventions. For a black to try to vote in Mississippi might be worth his life.

History means so little to most Americans — we are so forgetful — that there was little resonance when Representative Mike Espy got up to address this convention. A black Congressman from Mississippi: it was hardly imaginable 20 years ago, any more than was a black man being a strong runner-up in the race for the Presidential nomination.

But there was even more compelling evidence of change in race relations over this past week than what went on in the convention hall. That was the atmosphere outside, in the city of Atlanta and its suburbs.

Easing racial tensions in the South.

There is an ease of feeling here between black and white that is quite different from Boston or New York or Chicago. There, the least prejudiced person still is likely to feel a certain awareness, a self-consciousness in talking to someone of a different color. Here the courtesies, the attitudes seem to bridge race. And some Southerners say human relationships are even easier elsewhere in the region, including Mississippi, than in Atlanta.

What made it all possible was money," one Southerner said here this week. The whites who had all power discovered that using it to keep blacks down had impoverished everyone. When they accepted the end of segre-

gation and allowed blacks to have their share of power, investment poured in.

Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta believes that the perverse example of South Africa helped to bring about the racial and economic transformation here. The agency was one man: the late J. Paul Austin, for years the chairman of the Coca-Cola Company, a dominant force in Atlanta.

"Paul Austin came here directly from South Africa," Mayor Young said. "He had been there for 14 years. He saw apartheid come in 1948. He saw what it did. He did not want that here."

Gunnar Myrdal and others who examined the roots of racism in the old days thought it was fed in part by fear, among working-class whites, of competition for jobs. In the booming new South that fear is mostly gone.

Suppose the economy turns down and the boom ends. Would the racial animity continue? Bad economic times would really test whether people have changed inside.

Mayor Young is thinking now about running for governor. That would be a tough test, but progress on race is marked by the mere fact that a black politician could reasonably think of running for statewide office in Georgia.

It is also true here that a submerged class of poor blacks remains. Middle-class Atlanta blacks, like whites, tend to move to the suburbs. Atlanta is beginning to worry about the phenomenon of the underclass that burdens Northern cities, though only beginning. Last year, in a school system 92 percent black, 70 percent of Atlanta high school graduates went on to college or junior college. The American South has not reached nirvana. But in the light of history, and of an increasingly race-riven world, there is reason for pride.

ISRAEL — NEVER A DULL MOMENT

The Arab Boycott adds to its list the London office of Keren Hayesod, because — it has a branch in Israel ... Israel becomes the world centre for operations to cure sweaty palms ... a concentration camp survivor goes on to become a Miss Universe runner-up ... Orthodox Jews debate the use of disappearing ink on the Sabbath ... a clinic is built to serve the Negev's 20,000 camels ... Jordanians and Israelis call off hostilities temporarily and join forces with the United Nations to search no-man's land for a set of false teeth ... a clerk is awarded workman's compensation for writer's cramp.

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Why Tourists Are Taking Rice Home to Tokyo

For now it's a souvenir; Kiyoshi Minagawa aims to make it big business.

By DAVID S. WILSON

Kiyoshi Minagawa has an American dream. In it, the estimated two million Japanese tourists in the United States this year make a favorite-souvenir list that looks something like this:

Disneyland T-shirt.
Michael Jackson's autograph.
Rice.

In a coals-to-Newcastle marketing strategy, Mr. Minagawa is exporting rice to Japan through a loophole in that nation's historically tough import ban on the grain. His couriers are Japanese tourists, each of whom is allowed to bring 220 pounds of rice home annually for personal use.

Since last July, Mr. Minagawa, a Japanese citizen who is president of the Tokiwa Food Corporation, a Los Angeles sushi-bar supply company, has sold tourists 60,000 red-white-and-blue bags filled with two pounds of California rice at \$2.50 a bag.

The rice is sold at airport and hotel gift shops frequented by the Japanese in Southern California, Hawaii, Las Vegas and Guam.

Some Japanese visitors see American rice as a novel item for the traditional post-vacation gift-giving. Others simply buy a bag or two to see what it tastes like. Whatever the reason, the price seems right. While the \$2.50 a bag is as much as three times what rice costs at a Los Angeles grocery store, it is at least a third below the price of the same amount of rice in Japan, where the Government props up prices to protect farmers.

Mr. Minagawa's rice is marketed under the name "Yamato Hikari," which means "Japan Sunrise." Mr. Minagawa hopes it may indeed signify the dawning of a new day. So far, he says, profits from the rice-bag business are paltry. But he hopes to penetrate the entire Japanese tourist market. Then he wants to penetrate Tokyo's restrictions on rice imports. "Within five years, I'd like to open the rice market in Japan," he said.

California rice growers, frustrated in their own attempts to export to

Japan, applaud Mr. Minagawa's promotions and lobbying. The rice bags "aren't exactly setting the world on fire," said Edmund Kurtz, a broker for the Farmers' Rice Cooperative. "But sales are improving, and the potential is enormous. We'd love to sell rice to the Japanese."

Washington would like nothing better. Faced with a huge trade deficit with Japan — \$52 billion last year — President Reagan called for an end to agricultural subsidies worldwide at

inferior to the home-grown variety.

Mr. Minagawa says half the participants in a widely publicized taste test by a Japanese television station could not differentiate between Japanese and California rice. In a publicity stunt scheduled for later this year, he says he will distribute cooked samples of American rice around an entire block in downtown Tokyo. He has also appeared on television talk shows in Japan to promote his rice, and he advertises in a Japa-

taking rice to Japan three years ago, after returning to his homeland from America and hearing complaints of high rice prices. A trip to the Tokyo customs office confirmed that the traditional tourist loophole would remain open for a while.

An unabashed fan of things American, Mr. Minagawa splits his time between Los Angeles and Japan, where his wife and two daughters live. (This summer, the older daughter, 16-year-old Ayuka, is working with him in the United States.) He left Tokyo in 1967 to study at the University of Southern California and worked at a number of trade companies before starting Tokiwa Food in 1979.

Tokiwa's downtown Los Angeles warehouse and headquarters bulge with everything from California rice to imported Japanese beer and plastic sushi for display models. The company's sales have now reached \$12 million annually, says Mr. Minagawa, who earlier this year purchased a 40,000-square-foot lot for a new headquarters building.

The falling dollar has not directly affected his rice sales, Mr. Minagawa says. But it has increased the flood of Japanese tourists to the United States. Japanese consulate officials estimate that 1.5 million Japanese visited America last year and that two million will arrive this year.

Because of the large difference between the rice price in the United States and in Japan, a few vendors sell the Yamato Hikari bag of rice for as much as \$6 — that is \$5 more than wholesale, Mr. Minagawa points out. The practice is cutting sales, and he hopes to discourage it.

There are also a few other obstacles to the success of the rice bags, which are labeled "not for individual sale in Japan." Gordon Beardsley, a clerk at the Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, says the hotel gift shop sells several rice bags a day. But, he says, the rice cannot compete for sales with the small \$25 bags of beef jerky, beef being even more expensive in Japan than rice.

Aki Fujimoto, who runs a gift shop and import company in Little Tokyo, said the rice plan "is a good idea — a very good idea," adding, "I was trying to do it myself, but they beat me to it." Still, after Mr. Fujimoto sold his 600-bag supply last fall in two months, he did not renew the order. His complaint: the low price. "I like to sell things with higher prices," Mr. Fujimoto said. "You make more profit with chocolate and T-shirts."

Mr. Minagawa acknowledges that some people think his rice plan is overambitious. But there is only one "real problem," he said. "The young lady tourists — they say the little bags are too heavy. I remind them that they make good cushions for other packages."



Japanese tourists in a Los Angeles store that sells Mr. Minagawa's rice.

the Toronto economic summit in June. The same week, the Japanese agreed to begin phasing out import quotas on beef and fresh oranges — quotas that Tokyo had resisted lifting for years, reportedly because it feared that Washington would next address the import ban on rice.

Japan, whose rice farmers are considered among the world's most inefficient, charges consumers as much as 10 times the world price. Now the tide may be shifting a bit. On July 7, Tokyo announced that rice payments to farmers would be cut by 4 percent. That will not be enough, says Mr. Minagawa, who believes Japanese consumers are tired of high prices and increasingly suspicious of government claims that American rice is

nese-language newspaper in Los Angeles.

Next month, Mr. Minagawa plans another trip to Japan to lobby before 10 trade and industry associations who rely on rice consumption, such as makers of soy sauce and chop sticks. His message: Japanese youth are switching from expensive rice to bread, and only imports can lower prices and keep their businesses thriving.

Mr. Minagawa acknowledged that his campaign on behalf of American rice "is a very hard fight." He added: "The farmers and government people in Japan say, 'Don't talk about importing rice.' Sometimes, I think they want to hit me."

Mr. Minagawa hit on the idea of

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Disney Group Puts Polaroid Into Play



Roy Disney

Polaroid is in play. After months of speculation that the photography company was a takeover target, Roy Disney announced that his Shamrock Holdings held 8 percent of Polaroid's stock and was willing to buy the rest for \$2.3 billion, or \$40 a share. Polaroid had been selling for about \$30 a share in February before the first takeover rumors began. Polaroid did not take an official stand on the offer, but it is widely expected to resist the bid. Earlier this month it made a number of corporate changes, including putting 10 million new shares into the supposedly friendly hands of an employee stock plan. Mr. Disney, the nephew of Walt Disney, is challenging those changes in court.

Macmillan got an offer from Robert Maxwell. The British entrepreneur said he was willing to pay \$2.66 billion for the American publishing company. The \$80-a-share offer exceeds a \$75-a-share bid from the Robert M. Bass Group, which Macmillan has opposed. Macmillan said it would review both offers.

Inflation was subdued in June, with the Government reporting that consumer prices for the month rose only three-tenths of 1 percent. At that pace, the annual inflation rate would be 4.2 percent. There was a sharp jump of seven-tenths of 1 percent in grocery prices, but that was offset by declines in the cost of gasoline and clothing. Industry during June operated at its highest capacity in eight years. The capacity utilization rate was 83.1 percent, up two-tenths of 1 percent from May. Housing construction in June rebounded from the steep 12.6 percent drop posted in May. Building was up 5.1 percent in June, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.45 million housing units.

GTE will sell most of its 50 percent stake in the troubled U.S. Sprint long-distance telephone operation to its partner in the venture, United-Telecommunications. Sprint has been a drain on both companies, which have been evenly splitting the losses since they formed the venture in July 1986. Last year Sprint lost \$800 million. The deal calls for United Telecom to pay more than \$600 million for an additional 30 percent of Sprint and get an option to buy the rest of the company.

Telephone and cable television service could come over the same wire if Congress accepts a recommendation approved by the Federal Communications Commission. The regulators want to end restrictions on phone company ownership of cable operations in their local service area. A single cable carrying phone and video signals to a house could speed the development of services like video shopping. But Congressional aides were predicting that fears about phone-company monopolies would make passage of the change difficult.

Two ailing Texas banking companies will be merged by a Minnesota investor. Carl Pohlad, who has extensive bank holdings in the Midwest and also owns the Minnesota Twins baseball team, will put up \$200 million to combine Texas American Banc-

shares of Fort Worth and National Bancshares of San Antonio. The combination will have \$7.3 billion in assets and be the fourth-largest banking company in Texas. Federal regulators, who chose Mr. Pohlad's plan over two others, will provide \$475 million in assistance for the deal.

The markets endured a week of confusing signals. The dollar's summer rally met strong resistance from central banks and the currency gave up some, but not all, of its recent gains. Movement toward peace in the Persian Gulf sent oil prices erratically higher, apparently on the theory that an end to the fighting would lead to greater unity within OPEC. Farm commodities sold off sharply as the Midwest finally got some much-needed rain. The Tokyo stock market had its worst drop of the year on Tuesday, with the Nikkei index dropping 1.9 percent that day. New York was also nervous, causing the Dow Jones industrial average to lose 68.46 points for the week, to close at 2,060.99. The bond market continued to be depressed by inflation worries and signs that the Fed was being at least somewhat tight with money.

Eastern Airlines will drop service to 14 cities, most in the western United States, and will lay off 12.5 percent of its work force, or about 4,000 people.

Things were looking up for at least two big companies as second-quarter profit reports came in. G.M. said its earnings rose 53.7 percent, better than many analysts had expected, and BankAmerica had net income of \$162 million, after a deficit of \$1.14 billion in the 1987 period related to loan-loss reserves. Most big banks took similar huge losses in the 1987 quarter but most were back in the black this year. Citicorp, the nation's biggest banking company, earned \$359 million in the quarter, compared with a \$2.6 billion loss a year ago. In computers, Apple had a 71 percent rise in earnings, but Apollo had a loss and the results at Tandem and Data General were considered disappointing. Elsewhere, A.T.&T. posted a slight decline in net income and steel companies generally showed hefty increases.

INVESTING/Lawrence J. DeMaria

Oil Stock Choices After a Cease-Fire

Analysts, mostly wary because of the oil glut, focus on dividend yields, restructurings and long-term plays.

THE possibility that the eight-year war between Iran and Iraq is ending has left oil industry analysts and investors scrambling to reassess their positions. The proposed cease-fire has sparked a spirited debate over the direction of oil prices and oil stocks.

One question is whether the war's end will allow the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to re-emerge as the dominant oil-pricing force it was in the past. While many analysts say that may be the case, others contend that Iran and Iraq will be forced to pump even more oil than ever as they try to heal the wounds left from a brutal conflict that ravaged their national treasuries and may have killed a million people.

Uncertainty is roiling oil markets already made unstable by the tanker war in the Persian Gulf and the recent North Sea oil platform disaster. The spot price of crude has been swinging wildly in the \$14-to-\$16 range.

"The whole thing is evolving up to the minute," said Frederick P. Leuffer, senior oil analyst at C.J. Lawrence, Morgan Grenfell Inc. "Peace will obviously have an intermediate and long-term impact on oil prices. However, a proposed cease-fire may not have a significant impact on the earnings prospects for the oil companies this year."

Iran and Iraq, both members of OPEC, have a hot-surprising antipathy toward each other in oil matters. Both have needed oil revenues to finance their war machines. With two of its most prominent members shooting at each other, OPEC has been thrown into disarray.

There has also been speculation that other OPEC nations, especially Saudi Arabia, who view Iran's fundamentalist regime with alarm have been overproducing oil to drive down the price, thus reducing Iran's oil income. Analysts note that oil, which was selling at \$9 a barrel in July 1986, rose to \$22 by July 1987 before Saudi Arabia and Iran had a sharp diplomatic falling out (the riots in Mecca were one symptom). Oil then began to plunge as the Saudis and other worried OPEC members presumably started to pump more oil to punish the Ayatollah.

Mr. Leuffer believes that investors should be very cautious about the oil stocks since crude oil prices — and oil stocks — may continue to gyrate in the short term. He is also wary about the industry's long-term prospects. "You don't want to start buying oil stocks against a background of steeply declining crude prices," he said. On a technical basis, he added, oil stocks are overvalued anyway. "Based on flat oil prices, price-to-earnings and price-to-cash-flow ratios for the oil relative to the market are above the average of the past 23 years," Mr. Leuffer said.



Drawings by Nuri Karim

While the C. J. Lawrence analyst said that Saudi Arabia and other conservative OPEC members might cut production if they believed Iran was no longer a threat, he pointed out that there was an awful lot of oil in the world at the moment.

"Right now the oil markets are in confusion," he said. "The fundamental picture of supply and demand is very ugly. We have far too much supply."

Still, Mr. Leuffer favors four oil stocks, although he has some non-oil reasons for doing so. He recommends Texaco Inc. because its 6.4 percent dividend may limit the stock's downside risk and because the company, which is undergoing a restructuring, is a takeover candidate. The takeover possibility is also behind his recommendation of Unocal Corporation. "The company is an undervalued asset play," he said. "The stock is cheap, based on our projection of 1988 cash flow of \$12 per share."

His other two choices are the British Petroleum

Company P.L.C., which he says has financial strength, strong production, good management and a 5.5 percent dividend, and U.S.X. Corporation. The former United States Steel Corporation has strong earnings from rebounding steel operations, a strong oil unit and a debt-paydown program, Mr. Leuffer said.

Other analysts are slightly more bullish on the oil sector. Eugene L. Nowak, oil analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., views a cessation of hostilities "as a positive step" because "eventually this would create a greater cooperative spirit within OPEC." Although he expects oil stocks "to underperform the general market in the near term," he recommends several as long-range plays: Amoco Corporation, the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, Texaco, the Shell Transport and Trading Company P.L.C., the Atlantic Richfield Company and Unocal.

Where are oil prices headed? Some analysts believe that an Iran-Iraq peace accord may not make that much difference.

Many experts believe that those who control oil prices will not allow them to drop below \$10 a barrel, a price that would be very deflationary in the United States and elsewhere in the industrialized world. Oil prices that low could create havoc in the nation's oil industry and set off a further banking and real-estate crisis. And oil above \$20 a barrel is not likely, analysts say, since that would be inflationary, with all sorts of attendant problems for the economy and the stock market.

Some oil industry experts say that oil at its current level is in "political equilibrium," satisfying many people. Oil at \$15 or \$16 a barrel, many experts believe, is disinflationary, and thus good for the American economy, the world's largest oil user. And it is a price OPEC and American oil companies can probably live with, although some OPEC nations may want to push it up a bit to help balance their budgets.

Where would the price of oil be if the normal mechanisms of supply and demand were allowed to operate? According to industry analysts, oil would be selling for \$5 to \$6 a barrel.

Pearls From a Former Shell?

ONE rarely finds a company that has \$650 million of annual revenues in the "pink sheets," a printed listing of mostly obscure securities. But that is where the stock of Schick Companies Inc. is listed, at about \$4 a share.

Schick no longer produces the shaving equipment that made it famous, although other companies use the name. The only thing Schick may be trimming these days is itself. "We have retained Morgan Stanley to evaluate our strategic alternatives, which may include the sale of certain businesses," a top Schick executive said recently.

After divesting the shaving business, Schick became a shell company in 1983, and its stock left the New York Stock Exchange for the pink sheets. But in 1985 the company began an acquisition binge, financed by heavy bank borrowing and junk bonds. It now controls an eclectic mix of companies — ARA Manufacturing, TA Accessories, Milo

Inc., Newsreeco and others — that make textiles, burglar alarms and many consumer products.

In 1987, the company, aided by tax-loss carryforwards, earned \$14.1 million. Schick lost \$5.8 million in the first quarter of 1988; executives cited a costly debt-retirement program.

Some analysts believe Schick's stock — there are 1.5 million shares in public hands — could be worth \$11 a share, based on an estimate that the company's divisions could be sold for six times last year's cash flow (six times \$32.1 million, divided by 18 million shares outstanding). That would presumably please the company's chairman, James W. Hart, who controls 90 percent of the stock.

LAWRENCE J. DEMARIA



The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED JULY 22, 1988				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
PacifiCorp	16,345,500	34 1/2	- 1/4	
Polaroid	13,943,800	40 1/4	+ 7/8	
Travler	13,027,000	35 1/2	- 1 1/2	
Tandem	12,021,800	13 1/4	- 5/8	
IdahoP	11,215,500	20 1/4	- 1/4	
AetnaL	10,815,200	44 1/2	- 1/2	
CarbEn	10,605,900	14 1/4	- 1/2	
Ucarb	7,478,600	22 1/2	- 1 1/2	
IBM	7,452,600	120 1/2	- 5/8	
Chase	6,473,000	29 1/2	- 1/4	
SunMn	5,969,900	5	+ 1/4	
AT&T	5,507,600	26 1/2	- 1/2	
GenEl	5,453,400	41 1/2	- 2 1/2	
Baxter	5,268,300	19 1/2	+ 1/4	
GTE	5,152,600	39	- 1 1/2	

Standard & Poor's				
Index	314.3	304.3	304.3	-10.02
Transp	213.1	203.9	203.9	-9.15
Utilities	109.4	106.4	106.4	-3.01
Financial	24.8	24.1	24.1	-0.73
500 Stocks	272.0	263.5	263.5	-8.55
100 Stocks	260.2	251.2	251.2	-9.04

Dow Jones				
30 Indust	2132.4	2060.9	2060.9	-68.46
20 Transp	894.7	857.3	857.3	-37.39
15 Util	179.5	175.5	175.5	-4.15
65 Comb	795.2	767.9	767.9	-26.18

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED JULY 22, 1988				
(Consolidated)				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg	
DomeP	5,481,100	1 3/32	- 1/32	
WangB	3,025,900	9 1/4	- 1/4	
FausFr	1,926,400	8 1/2	- 1/4	
TexAir	1,668,100	12 1/2	- 1 1/2	
Amdahl	1,473,300	50	- 3	
NY Time	1,329,200	26 1/2	- 1/4	
ENSCO	1,176,700	2 1/4	- 1/4	
EchoBy	1,172,000	21	+ 1/4	
Matrix	1,085,000	9 1/4	+ 2 1/2	
LoTel	1,059,900	13 1/2	...	

MARKET DIARY				
Advances	576	922		
Declines	1,304	917		
Unchanged	287	324		
Total Issues	2,167	2,163		
New Highs	61	71		
New Lows	43	39		

VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)				
Total Sales	750,740,940	24,559,382,225		
Same Per. 1987	851,482,800	25,480,580,138		

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
High Low Last Change				
New York Stock Exchange	186.2	180.2	180.3	-5.67
Indust	137.2	133.0	133.0	-4.70
Utilities	71.6	70.4	70.4	-1.60
Finance	130.6	128.1	128.1	-3.15
Composites	152.9	149.2	149.2	-4.40

MARKET DIARY				
Advances	321	373		
Declines	522	473		
Unchanged	207	202		
Total Issues	1,050	1,048		
New Highs	30	36		
New Lows	29	17		

VOLUME				
(4 P.M. New York Close)				
Total Sales	53,331,075	1,478,134,085		
Same Per. 1987	57,971,410	1,981,510,285		

"PERHAPS THIS interview won't deal with my being a woman," Colette Avital says just before the "record" button on the tape recorder is depressed. But she is smiling, not complaining.

The headlines which heralded her expected appointment as Israel's next ambassador to Portugal were not spurred by some extraordinary breakthrough in our relations with Lisbon. Avital quickly acknowledges. When she takes up her post in October, Avital will be Israel's only female ambassador and the only woman to head one of Israel's 70-odd legations abroad.

The Foreign Ministry is supposedly chock-full of urbane, sophisticated and modern minded civil servants who are wise to the ways of the world, especially its Western part. In terms of women's advancement, however, it is a backwater, even in comparison to other government ministries here. Avital is the ministry's only female assistant director-general, its only woman above the rank of deputy department head. And there are some 25 departments in the ministry.

Avital says that she has encountered opposition in the ministry, but she believes that it did not derive, in the main, from her sex. "Those of us who are not yes-men all have lengthy tales about their problems. In my case, perhaps, the problem was exacerbated because women are supposed to be nice and keep quiet."

She says that her career in the ministry would have been more or less the same had she been a man. But as she gets down to details, a different picture emerges.

In 1963, after three years as a secretary in the office, Avital was accepted as a Foreign Ministry cadet, a promotion which theoretically made her eligible for more serious responsibilities. Yet her first posting abroad was as a secretary, to the consulate-general in Montreal.

Ten years later, her appointment as press secretary in Brussels ran into opposition, both here and in our embassy in Belgium. "They asked how a woman press attaché would be able to take out a journalist for lunch," she recalls. Several months ago, Avital was a leading candidate for the post of consul-general in New York. The press reported that the New York Orthodox establishment was up in arms and threatened a boycott if the consulate were headed by a woman.

Avital says these reports played

no role in Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's ultimate decision to give the post to his bureau chief, Uri Savir. However, had she been a man, there would have been no such damaging publicity.

She does not shrink from the label "feminist", but says that she considers herself as such "only in the positive sense of the word. I do not make revolutions. I consider myself a feminist in the same sense that women did at the turn of the century — that women can contribute, and not just receive." Therefore, she says, she has not battled against discrimination "by standing on barricades and shouting, 'I am equal, I can compete.'" Instead, she has "created facts," like branching out into publicity work during her term as a secretary in Montreal.

"My best revenge is that a man who opposed my candidature now appreciates what I do. He has to come to me — I don't go to him." Avital, however, is by no means Israel's first woman ambassador — the names of Esther Herlitz and Yehudit Huebner, *inter alia*, come to mind.

UNTIL THE 1960s, Avital says, the ministry shied away from recruiting women, on the assumption that it could not post them to "difficult" capitals in Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Since then, more women have joined the office, but few seem to have got very far.

Part of the blame lies not with official prejudice, but with the refusal of Israeli husbands to accept the notion of a leading professional role for their wives. The regular uprooting of families at four-year intervals wreaks havoc with domestic arrangements. Two female ministry employees recently curtailed their tours of duty as the strain on their husbands' careers aimed to tear their families apart. She herself is single.

Avital faults the ministry for not keeping up with the times, for failing to understand that women are gaining increasing political and economic clout in Western Europe and in the U.S.

"Women's organizations now deal with political issues. More and more senior political positions are being taken up by women." If there is a convention of 10,000 women somewhere, such as the one convening in Oslo in a few weeks time, and we send a man, the women feel insulted, Avital says. "And I was outraged by the talk in the Likud that they have to find spots on their list

Action woman

INTERVIEW WITH COLETTE AVITAL
Menachem Shalev



for women and Druse. What are we, some kind of minority?"

Contrary to many foreign ministry employees who maintain some semblance of discretion concerning their political leanings, Avital is an open supporter of Labour, and is even a delegate in the party's Central Committee. Another Labour activist, Yossi Beilin, picked her for her present post as assistant director-general in charge of information and communications, when he failed to see eye to eye with her predecessor, Dov Shmora.

Speaking of her duty of explaining

those policies which her party has called dangerous and short-sighted, she says: "I am working for the state, not for the party. I have to explain the complexity of the problems facing us — and I have yet to say anything which I do not believe. My personal objections pale when faced with the massive and disproportionate criticism levelled at Israel abroad. We are not perfect — and we can sometimes admit our mistakes," she says, explaining the reasoning which allows our diplomats to stay at their posts through different, and sometimes diametrically-opposed governments and ideologies.

When the foreign media broadcast pictures of a soldier beating a Palestinian youth, she says, "my job is to put it all in proportion, to explain what happened just before the incident, what provocations the soldier has to face, what he feels."

When asked if she doesn't feel at times like a mercenary, promoting a cause with which she may not be in agreement, she concedes: "I have my doubts about some of our actions, about some of our statements." But she adds at once, "even a country that is wrong still has the right to fight for its existence."

DURING THE Lebanon war, Avital was in charge of information at the Paris Embassy. "There were things which I couldn't identify with then — when we turned the water and electricity on and off in Beirut. But I knew that there was no escaping the necessity of dealing with the terror in Lebanon; so it's a matter of weighing the degrees of evil."

The demarcation line, she says, would be a basic disagreement with the overall policy, not with individual incidents. "Had I thought that our entry into Lebanon was unjust, I would have got up and resigned. I will do so if the day comes when I disagree with our general policy."

"You have to weigh the positive things against the negative. And I still feel that I can wholeheartedly promote Israel's achievements in culture, science, technology, education, the good people here, the good deeds which are still being done. Perhaps you have to take the bad with the good."

Avital is harshly critical of the government's attitude towards information, which is crucial, in her opinion, in forming the basis for support for Israel abroad. The intifada, she says, caught Israel unprepared and things would have been

different had the military, the government, and the information apparatus tackled the uprising with the benefit of foreknowledge.

At the start of the intifada, the Foreign Ministry submitted a list of recommendations to the government for the purposes of information abroad. The proposals, ignored at the time, are now being adopted, she says.

She dislikes the Hebrew word *hasbara*, which carries the connotation of explaining away Israeli actions. Avital prefers the words "communication" and "transmission of information", which, she believes, should form an integral part of government decision-making.

"If we want *hasbara*, the resources should be made available, and the process should not be a makeshift one, with the government issuing a different reaction every day," Avital says. She defines the current level of Israel's information budget as "miserable."

All Avital's posts abroad so far, have been in information, and her appointment to Lisbon — which is still to be approved by the Israeli and Portuguese governments — will be her first strictly "political" posting. Prior to her appointment, Avital defied the conventional wisdom of her peers by preferring Lisbon to the much-coveted post of consul-general in Los Angeles.

Although she was extremely disappointed at the time when she was nudged out of the New York appointment, she now believes that "Portugal is no less important than New York."

She speaks of her colleagues' misconceptions of Portugal, which they believe to be "a quaint, macho, and somewhat backward" country. But Portugal is playing an increasingly visible role in the European Community, she points out.

Avital's curriculum vitae lists English, French, Romanian, Italian, German and Dutch as her spoken languages, and as soon as her appointment is approved, she will begin learning Portuguese.

She does not count herself among those frustrated Foreign Ministry workers who feel that their professionalism is ignored by their own minister, nor is she bothered by her unique status as Israel's highest-ranking female diplomat.

"But I would be happier if my sex and appearance were not under constant scrutiny. I would be much happier if my appointment were not so unusual."

Review Retrieved

ONE VERY GOOD retrieval system is a dog who will bring back to you your feet, over and over, panting and wagging, a stick that you have thrown. As for information retrieval systems (a stick may convey information, as may a carrot), their present development seems of little too overwhelming to be anything but discouraging.

I may be retrieving this incorrectly, but I think we were told, on the occasion of the computerization of the National Library, that you can now get 50,000 — or was it 500,000 — entries on Marx, just like that. What would one do with this infinity of entries? Well, you'd have to have a special field of interest, which might be Marx's views on pineapples, or on the surplus value of the Socialist as Cad as exemplified by Edward Aveling, or on the library reference system at the British Museum.

We can now retrieve the subject I've been randomly rooting through — "The Review of Reviews." In 1891 this summary of the world press had a monthly circulation of 100,000 in the British Isles, with agencies elsewhere in the Empire, as it was called, and was just opening an office in New York. It's sure to be in the British Museum, but who knows where else. I don't remember how it came to my house. I think I found it in a pile near the garbage: one man's disposal is another's retrieval.

CUTTING EDGE HELGA DUDMAN

But don't think that all the data is hopelessly ancient. Old, sure; but the subjects are the same that pop up nowadays — the role and nature of women, was Jesus a Buddhist, cancer cures, wars, religious fundamentalism, strife of every persuasion.

Would you like to know whether Jews are — or were — healthier than other people? Here's an answer from a paper on "Vital Statistics of the Jews" that appeared in a magazine called *North American Review* in 1891: "We must conclude that those Jews who have been in the United States for more than five years have a decidedly lower death-rate and greater longevity than the people of the same class by whom they are surrounded, and that this greater longevity together with certain peculiarities of immunity... is in part due to hereditary peculiarities... and in part to their somewhat isolated and peculiar modes of life."

The cancer rate at the time among Christians in America, per thousand, the paper continues, was 10.01; among Jews, 6.48. However, the author goes on, judging from the interpenetration and vice into which the Jews fall in America, their "hygienic superiority" may not last. "They have shown that they can resist adversity, but whether they can also withstand the influences of wealth and freedom, and retain the modes of life which have heretofore given them length of days, remains to be seen."

THE GENTLE reader will find new articles by Tolstoy — one on smoking, one on Christianity and the Russian spirit — and an interview with Ibsen on his new play *Hedda Gabler*, which the journalist didn't like at all. "Hedda is a selfish creature, longing for 'thrills,' unscrupulous in the gratification of her ambition, vain, ruthless; she nevertheless resembles some woman whom I have known, although none were quite so detestable as Hedda." Ibsen, who refuses to speak about his next play, comes across as "kindly, tolerant, half-amused, one who looks on at life without taking any part in it himself."

Something catches the eye on every page. Here's "The Age of Discontent" from *Contemporary Review*. It tells us that 30 years earlier — 1860 — there had been far more optimism in the world, "a fuller faith in progress, in 'the forces of liberty, of reason.'" But today — 1890 — "do the upper classes spend their leisure in a more graceful way? Is there less hatred between nations? Has the world become more serene and happy?" And so on.

A bit on Finland — "the brightest spot in the Russian empire," with civil and religious freedom, rapid social progress, extraordinary liberation and opportunities for women, and a population "scrupulously, heroically, quixotically honest." Oh look! "Private Morals and Public Life," the current incarnation being Parnell. "If the world had been bound to forgo the services of every public man who was an adulterer," says the author, who signed himself "M" and was probably the Duke of Marlborough, in "Fortnightly," "the world would probably still be in a state of barbarism."

Punishment shootings rise sharply in Northern Ireland

ONE MAN had his tongue stapled to a table, another had his kneecaps pulverised by an electric drill. The favoured tools of the trade are baseball bats, sawn-off shotguns, concrete blocks, sledgehammers and hammers.

Belfast lives constantly under the grim shadow of violence but one of the most depressing chronicles of barbarity must be the police dossier on punishment shootings by extremists on both sides of the sectarian divide in Northern Ireland.

Protestant paramilitaries, battling to keep Northern Ireland British, and Irish nationalist guerrillas, fighting to unite the province with the Irish Republic, use punishment attacks to tighten discipline and control in their own carefully marked out territories.

The tribal warfare is fought amid burned-out ghettos where the charred hulks of abandoned houses make whole streets look like a battlefield of devastation from a blitzed World War II city.

What concerns police and community leaders is the sharp increase in punishment attacks — the latest statistics show there were 184 in 1987, the highest figure for 12 years.

They have risen particularly fast among the gunmen in Protestant enclaves where up to 500 police families have had to leave burnt-out homes since 1985 when Protestant fury centred on the police after the Anglo-Irish accord was signed. That

gave Dublin a consultative voice in the daily running of Northern Ireland, a move which Protestant extremists saw as a British government sell-out.

So now in many Protestant enclaves, the local police chief has lost his eyes and ears in the community — the policeman living on the street who would easily find out who were the petty criminals in the area.

Brian Feeney, a leading politician in the moderate Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, is a councillor in North Belfast where he says that "because of sectarian pressures, all the neighbourhoods are becoming little ghettos."

Punishment shootings have long been a favoured tool of Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas who turned many Catholic ghettos into virtual no-go areas where the police have to be accompanied on patrol by up to 20 British soldiers.

Feeney said: "The IRA have created a monster they could not control when police were ejected from their areas. They set up their own kangaroo courts to deal with 'anti-social' behaviour. But local hoods thumbed their noses at the IRA. It

doesn't work. There was a police informer living in the Divis flats (one of the worst Belfast slums) who also went joy-riding in stolen cars. The IRA shot him in both kneecaps and he ended up in a wheelchair."

Police are reluctant to answer some emergency phone calls from burglar victims in nationalist areas for fear that they may be drawn into a trap by IRA gunmen. Often they ask for military back-up, including a helicopter, before moving in.

Feeney said: "Petty theft, vandalism, assault are enormous in these areas. Half the population is under 25 and up to 80 per cent are unemployed."

Doctors at Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital, battling to repair the

ravages of this abiding legacy of hatred, have developed sophisticated new surgical techniques in the fight to save victims, whatever their political or religious loyalties.

Given all too frequent practice in handling the casualties of urban guerrilla warfare, the surgeons now meticulously repair the broken blood vessels in a victim's leg, gangrene is avoided and he may walk again.

Northern Ireland's 20-year-old troubles have also produced a macabre spin-off industry — across the border in the Irish Republic, a factory has been set up in Limerick which manufactures plastic kneecaps. (Reuter)

Odorous animals

FURS, FINS AND FEATHERS
D'vora Ben Shaul

dominal are simply abominable," and smelly as well.

Dogs can digest a certain amount of bread but never fresh bread or rolls. They can have some vegetable leftovers but never potatoes, rice or noodles. To relieve flatulence, add about one tablespoon of activated charcoal (available at any pharmacy) to the dog's food. This material is inert and undigestible but helps absorb gas. Another remedy is to moisten the dog's food with ordinary camomile tea. Most dogs do not object to this taste in their food.

An additional problem is "natural" dog smells. This is an offensive situation that deprives the human companion of the dog's company, and the dog of the attention it wants and needs. Bathing helps, but dogs shouldn't be bathed all that often — never more than once in three months unless it's just a water wash after a swim in the sea. Brushing and walking in fresh air helps. Since a dog does not sweat, the odor is from oils in the pelt. Brushing lets air into the skin and ameliorates the problem. Another good way to combat odours is to rinse the dog after a bath with a vinegar solution made of two cups of vinegar in about six litres of water. Pour it through the coat, rub it in and do not rinse it out. This helps cut the excess oils that cause the dog to smell.

In the end, almost everything concerning dog odours is a matter of good diet and proper hygiene. With a little care, your pet can be a pleasant and pleasant-smelling companion.

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Odorous animals

FURS, FINS AND FEATHERS
D'vora Ben Shaul

dominal are simply abominable," and smelly as well.

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An additional problem is "natural" dog smells. This is an offensive situation that deprives the human companion of the dog's company, and the dog of the attention it wants and needs. Bathing helps, but dogs shouldn't be bathed all that often — never more than once in three months unless it's just a water wash after a swim in the sea. Brushing and walking in fresh air helps. Since a dog does not sweat, the odor is from oils in the pelt. Brushing lets air into the skin and ameliorates the problem. Another good way to combat odours is to rinse the dog after a bath with a vinegar solution made of two cups of vinegar in about six litres of water. Pour it through the coat, rub it in and do not rinse it out. This helps cut the excess oils that cause the dog to smell.

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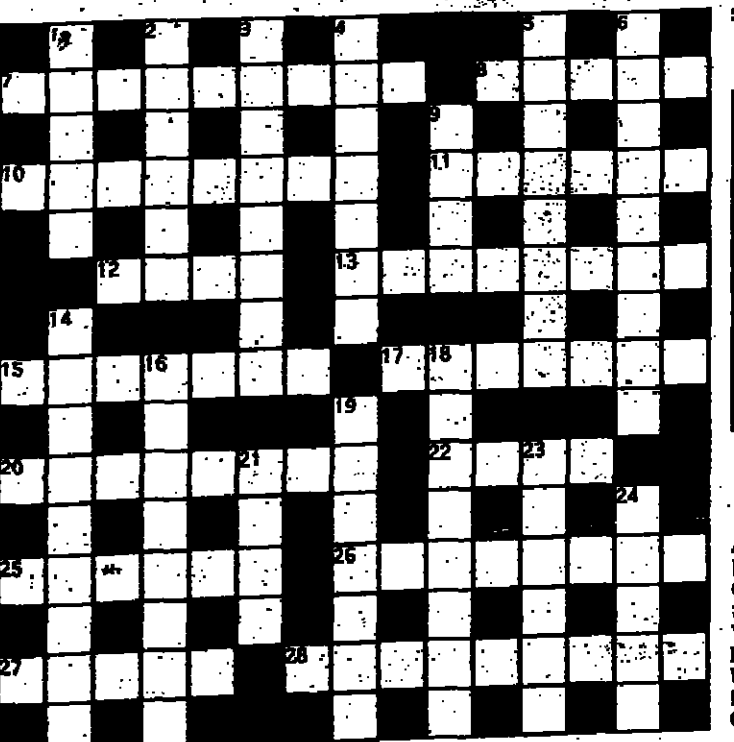
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 7 Period when one is not well off (4,5)
- 8 A gift of dishonesty? (5)
- 10 Well-known line in footwear (8)
- 11 Type inclined to be emphatic (6)
- 12 The first person on a Scottish isle (4)
- 13 Close of play (8)
- 15 Ship that goes by land (7)
- 17 Kind of shirt with a frill — very useful (7)
- 20 Whole eternity blown to bits (8)
- 22 Skid caused someone's death (4)

DOWN

- 1 Hold ball for hunt followers (5)
- 2 Arms displayed in a hostile way? (6)
- 3 Does turn dead miserable (8)
- 4 Having developed, went round toposid (7)
- 5 Stop or start playing billiards (5,3)
- 6 Indirectly, I quell boy's revolt (9)
- 9 I'm in new car (4)
- 14 Through telephoning (9)
- 16 I've only a piece of material around me so trembled with cold (8)
- 18 Evergreen female duo (8)
- 19 Singular-looking giant? (7)
- 21 A mis-shapen nose ages (4)
- 23 Game in the form of a puzzle (6)
- 24 Rep may get an order (5)



Yesterday's Solution

SOAPOPERA E A G
I A O O PRESTO
BLACKPOLE E C O
M K P V GENEAD
BASEMENTS L R L
N T E V TATTOO
S H I E U N A I S
PRIVATE PRACTICE
AT LEN E N R
D A P P E S S
A M P A N O R A M I C
W A R D E N I E R Z
O A R E B U L V E R E E F
R I D E R S R I E U
K E Y T E L E G R A P H

Yesterday's Quick Solution

ACROSS: 1 Carving, 5 Would, 8 Eton, 9 Reading, 10 Nervously, 12 Opt, 13 Happen, 14 Mammal, 17 L.L. 18 Cross-eyed, 20 Dubious, 21 Nylon, 22 Yield, 24 Elector. DOWN: 1 Clean, 2 Rat, 3 Implore, 4 Gnash, 5 Weary, 6 Uniformly, 7 Digital, 11 Reputable, 13 Holiday, 15 Absence, 16 Mousse, 18 Crowd, 19 Dinner, 22 Jet.

Arabesque

A Fresh Taste of the Old Orient

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AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL Nablus Road, Jerusalem Tel. 02-262421

AMERICAN COLONY HOTEL Nablus Road, Jerusalem Tel. 02-262421

Is London burning?

NEW ON SCREEN
Calev Ben-David

A TITLE like *Sammy and Rosie Get Laid* seems to invite controversy, and so far the reaction to this British film, opening locally on Friday, has been worthy of its billing.

This scathing attack on contemporary English society was denounced in the House of Lords, and movie theatres and newspapers around the world (including *The New York Times*) have dropped the second half of its risqué title from all advertising. The film was written by Hanif Kureishi and directed by Stephen Frears, the same pair responsible for the highly acclaimed *My Beautiful Laundrette*.

Sammy is a Pakistani-born Londoner who lives in an open marriage with Rosie, his sexually liberated, politically left-wing wife. The visit of Sammy's father, a former Pakistani government security officer, ignites a blaze of political and sexual fireworks, set against the backdrop of a London aflame with race riots.

Ayub Khan Din and Francis Barber star as Sammy and Rosie, and the supporting cast includes Claire Bloom, Shashi Kapoor and Roland Gift. To the criticism directed against the film's mix of caustic wit and social criticism, screenwriter Kureishi has responded, "I believe in using comedy to handle contemporary issues. Race violence, sex, drugs - I'd have thought these are the major issues."

Artzi to tour

Gilead Limor

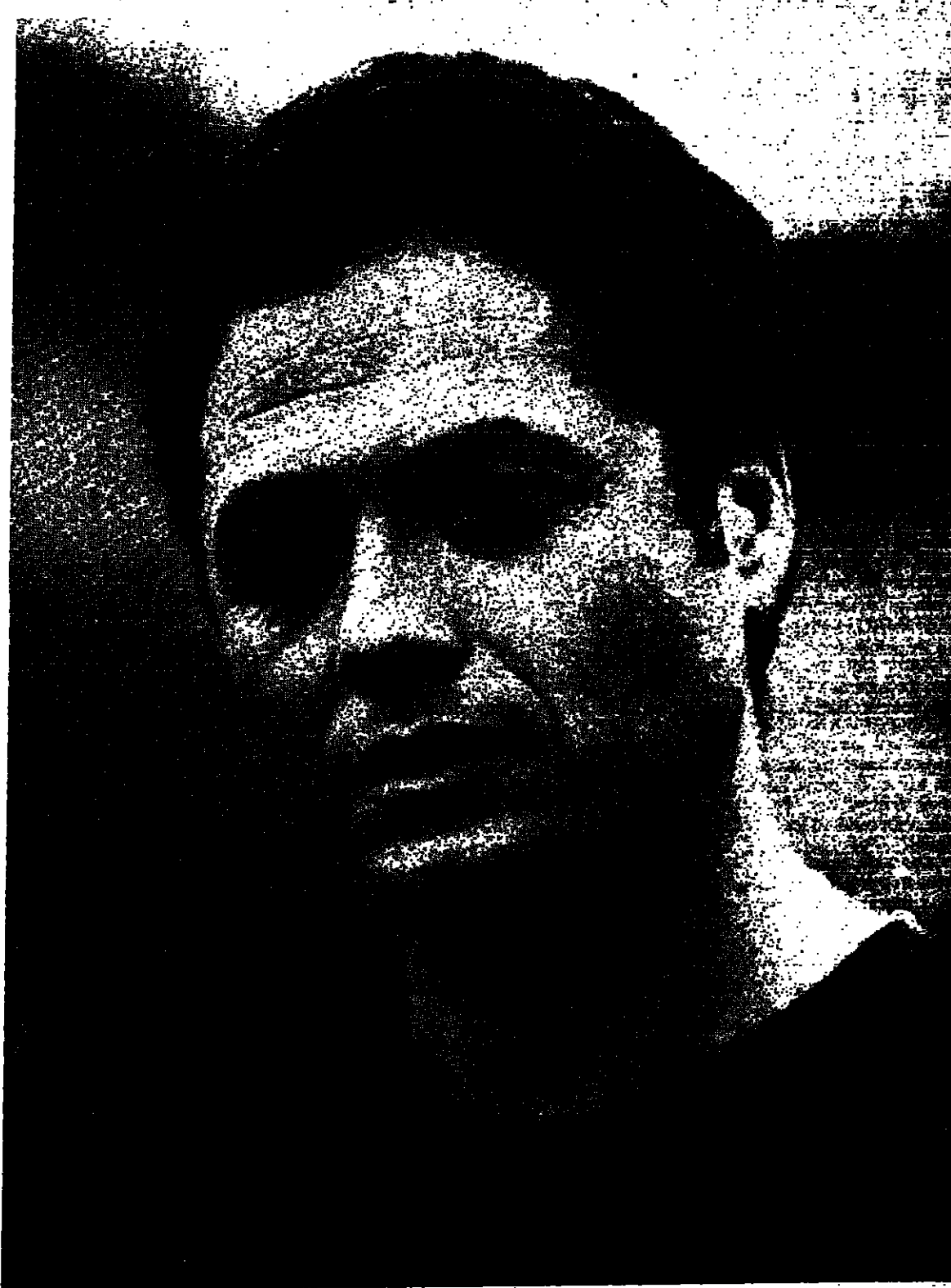
SHLOMO ARTZI, ONE of Israel's most popular artists, will commence a concert tour at the beginning of August, based on his most recent release, the double album *July-August Heat*.

The album itself, also available on CD, has attracted much attention among the general public, in addition to his own following, and is on its way to becoming a best-seller.

Artzi has been absent from the stage over the past year, with the exception of a series of five performances in Tel Aviv's Tzavta. This tour will concentrate on the larger venues at Caesarea and Zehava, as well as kibbutzim.

Collaborating with Artzi on the upcoming tour are his producer Louis Lahav and arranger-keyboardist Adi Renart. Other musicians who will perform on stage with Artzi are bassist Micha Michaeli, guitarists Amos Hadani and Shmuelik Budagov, saxophonist Amir Gvirtzman and drummer Gil Ladin.

The *July-August Heat* tour will begin at Kfar Menachem on August 5, at Kibbutz Yagur on August 6, at the Caesarea amphitheatre on August 13 and 27, and in Zehava on August 19. Future sites include the Rishon Le-Zion Amphipark, Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium and the Cinemas.



Drive carefully

Greer Fay Cashman

LAST WEEK'S terrible toll of road accidents shook the nation for perhaps a day or two - and then, most of us went back to our old habits of driving too fast, ignoring traffic signs and in the case of pedestrians, scuttling across the road without first looking in both directions.

Perhaps it need not take another tragedy to make us more safety-conscious on the roads. Some of us might take more care if we started the day by tuning in to *Radio Network Two*, for Gaby Yinnon's five-minute road safety spot *Green Light*, broadcast at 6.57.

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV

10.00 Teletext 9.05 Keep Fit 9.15 Surprise Train 9.40 Nile Holgerman (animation) 10.05 Kishka 10.30 Teletext 10.35 Crossbow 11.00 Just William

11.30 Survival

Nature lovers should make it their business to watch *Enemies of the Oak*. The sturdy tree has to stand up against many species of insects which attack it from outside and in.

12.15 Pop music 14.00 Teletext 14.05 The Knights of God (part 10) 14.30 "Kotikim"

15.00 Family Relations

A simulation game highlights the all-too-common problem of one generation of family members losing contact with another. On this occasion the counsellors and actors have taken the case of an elderly widow whose children have gone their own ways. She is called upon to take care of the grandchildren, but the exercise is unsuccessful and she perceives it as a personal failure on her part.

15.40 Keep Fit 15.50 Teletext 16.00 This is it 17.00 A New Evening

ISRAEL TV

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Snorkels 17.55 Little Princess, drama (part 5) 18.25 A View of Lavana

ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES: 18.30 News roundup 18.32 Sports Magazine 19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 News roundup 20.02 Head of the Class 20.30 From the Movies 21.00 Mabat Newsreal

21.35 Executive Stress

In tonight's episode, Donald Fairchild is tipped for a promotion in the publishing company where he and his wife work. There's only one snag. Company rules forbid the hiring of husbands and wives.

22.00 This is the Time 22.50 Moonlighting 23.00 News

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2

18.33 David Copperfield (part 2)

Hawks, snakes and foxes are among the creatures who make their home in America's Grand Canyon. See them in their awe-some environment in *World of the Living*, a powerful documentary showing at 19.00.

20.03 Killing on the Exchange, suspense series 20.32 Pop 2 21.40 La Direction d'Acteur par Renoir - documentary

JORDAN TV (unofficial)

17.30 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.15 Sports Magazine 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 21.30 Perfect Strangers 21.10 Secret Army 22.00 News in English 22.20 Classic Movie

MIDDLE EAST TV

13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape Up 15.00 Spiral Zone 15.30 Super Book

16.00 Fraggles Rock 16.30 Afternoon Movie: "Johnny Dark" stars Tony Curtis and Piper Laurie 18.00 Happy Days 18.30 Laverne & Shirley 19.00 World News 20.00 Magnum P.I. 21.00 Major League baseball 22.00 700 Club 22.30 Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC

6.01 Morning Melodies 7.00 Mozart: Serenade No.11; Beethoven: Piano Sonata No.3 (Gould); Benda: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra; Schubert: Symphony No.3 (Vienna/Kiebler) 8.00 Tipstap: Concert Fantasy on a Theme by Correll (St. Martin's/Martinez); Poulenc: Gloria (Birmingham/Fremstad); Saint-Saens: Piano Concerto No.5 (Roge, Royal Philharmonic/Dutoit); Weber: Quintet for Clarinet and String Quartet (Nash); Dvorak: Violin Concerto (Parلمان, London/Barenboim); Stravinsky: Petrushka, ballet music (Philadelphia/Muller) 12.00 From the Shelf 13.05 Mozart: Divertimento K.136; Beethoven: Piano Concerto No.3; Schubert: 6 Songs 15.00 Music Appreciation 16.00 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta - Rimsky-Korsakov: Russian Easter Overture; Liszt: Piano Concerto No.1; Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade 18.00 Emphasis on the Performance 19.00 Among Friends - works by Grieg, Gilius, Vardi, Langford, and Darius 20.05 Musical Medley 20.30 From the World's Concert Halls: Berlin Radio Orchestra - Haydn: Sinfonia Concertante for Oboe, Bassoon, Violin and Cello; Zimelsky: Russian Easter Overture; Liszt: Piano Concerto No.1; Rimsky-Korsakov: Scheherazade 22.00 Jazz Classics 23.00 Bartok: Piano Concerto; Sibelius: Symphonic Poems

RADIO 1st

6.00 Commercials 6.15 Hassidic Songs 6.30 The Mishna Portion for Today 6.50 Bible reading 7.00 News in English 7.15 News in French 7.30 Songs of the Good Old Days 8.05 Off Campus 9.05 Information for Listeners 10.05 Morning Pearls 11.05 Hebrew Songs 12.05 Midweek Medley 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Youth Magazine 16.00 Hebrew Songs 16.30 Everyman's University 16.45 Middle East News in English 17.02 News in French 17.05 Songs for the Afternoon 18.00 Jewish Tradition 19.00 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Every Man Has a Star - with astrologist Ilan Pekar 23.00 News

RADIO 2nd

6.00 Hebrew Songs 6.30 News roundup 6.52 Green Light - drivers' corner 7.00 This morning's news magazine 8.00 Driving 8.05 Youth Magazine 10.05 All Shades of the Network 12.05 O.K. on Two 13.00 Midweek - news commentary, music 14.00 Huming News 15.05 Hebrew Songs 16.05 Economics Magazine 17.05 Magic Moments 18.05 Mediterranean Songs 18.45 Sports 19.00 Today - radio newsreal 19.30 Hebrew Songs 20.05 Cantorial Hallel 22.05 Jazz and More 23.05 Quizzes

ARMY

6.05 University on the Air 6.30 Open Your Eyes - songs 6.57 7.07 8.00 Good Morning Israel 9.05 In the Morning 10.05 Songs and Sketches 11.05 Night Now 12.05 Shooting from the Hip 14.05 Summer '88 15.05 Tribute to "Giv'at" 17.00 Evening Newsreal 18.05 The IDF's Weapons 18.45 Foreign News 19.05 Hebrew Songs 20.05 Evening Star 21.00 Mabat - TV newsreal 21.30 Everyman's University 22.05 Popular songs 23.05 The 24th Hour 00.05 Night Birds - songs, chat

ARMY TWO

19.05 The Old Radio 20.05 Current Hits 22.05 Coffee Break 23.05 All That Jazz

CINEMA

JERUSALEM

BET AGRON: 4 The Wizard of Oz 5:45 From Russia with Love 8 Tampopo 10 The Key. CINEMATHEQUE: 7 Vol. 7 Pedro Páramo. 9 Why We Fight. Part B. 9:30: Erendira. EDEN: 4:30, 7:15, 9:15 Salsa. EDISON: 22:14-44:45: 4:30, 7:15, 9:15 Crocodile Dundee II. IMPERIA 1: 7:45, 9:45 Guard Angel. 11, 4, 6 On My Own. IMPERIA 2: 5:15, 9:30, 11:30 Lul. ISRAEL MUSEUM: 3:30 Bedknobs and Broomsticks (children's film). JERUSALEM THEATRE: 6, 7, 9:30 The Summer of Avia. 7:30 Summer Blues. Kfir: 5:15, 8:30 The Unbearable Lightness of Being. MITCHELL: 7, 9:15 C'erevamo Tanto. ORGEL: 7, 9:15 Eighteen Again. 10:30, 4:30 Jungle Book. ORION OR 1: 10:30 a.m. Children's film. ORION OR 2: 4:30, 7:30, 9:30 L'Ami de Mon Ami. 10:30 a.m. Nili Holgerman. ORION OR 3: 7:30, 9:30 Slamdance. 10:30, 4:30, 6 Magic Samson. ORION OR 4: 11 p.m. Prayer for the Dying. 10:30 a.m. Big Shot. ORION OR 5: 4:30, 7:15, 9:15 A Place by the Sea. 11:15 p.m. Year of the Dragon. 10:30 a.m. Throw Momma from the Train. ORION: 4:30, 7:15, 9:15 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). 10:30 a.m. Beetlejuice. RON: 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 Rambo III. 10:30 a.m. Nuts. SEMADAR: 7, 9:15 House of Games.

TEL AVIV

BET LISSIN: 11:15 p.m. Top Secret. BEN-YEHODA: 5, 7:15, 9:45 Bilod Blues. BETH HATZUTSOV: 5 p.m. Almonds and Raisins. CHEN: 7:45, 9:55 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). 10:30, 12:30, 3, 5 Jungle Book. CHEN 2: 7:40, 9:55 Three

Men and a Baby. 10:30, 12:30, 3 Rambo. 5:15 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). CHEN 3: 5, 7:40, 9:55 Eighteen Again. 10:30, 12:40, 3 Mary Poppins. CHEN 4: 7:35, 9:45 Jungle Book. 10:30, 12:30, 3, 5 Dumbo. CHEN 5: 6:30, 8:30 The Last Emperor. 10:30, 12:30, 3 The Chipmunk's Adventures. DEKEL: 7:10, 9:45 Broadcast News. DIZENGOFF: 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50 Cafe Bagdad. DIZENGOFF II: 11, 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:50 Summer of Avia. DIZENGOFF III: 11, 3 Jean de Florette. 7:30, 9:50 White Mischief. 1, 5 Manon. DRIVE-IN: 8, 10 p.m. Salsa. 12 midnight Sex film. ESTHER: 2:30, 5, 7:30, 9:45 Rambo III. GAT: 5, 7:30, 9:40 Flowers in the Attic. HAKOLNOA ZOA HOUSE: 5, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 Lul. HOD: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Salsa. ISRAEL CINE-MATH: 5:15 The Goonies. 8 It Happened One Night. 10 Don't Give a Damn. LEVI: 2:35, 5, 7:15, 9:45 C'erevamo Tanto. 11, 3, 5 On My Own. LEVI: 11:30, 2, 4:10, 6, 7:45, 9:55 L'Ami de Mon Ami. LEVI II: 11:45, 2, 4, 6, 10 The Princess Bride. LEVI IV: 12, 7:30, 9:50 Le Grand Chemin. LIMOR HAMEHUDASH: 5:30, 7:45, 9:45 Switching Channels. 11 a.m. Big Shot. 12 midnight Slamdance. MAX: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Magic Samson. 9:30 Film Attraction. NEW GORDON: 5, 7:30, 9:45 A Place by the Sea. ONLY: 6, 9:15 Repentance. PARS: 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30 Lady Eve. PERS: 5, 7:45, 9:45 Guardian Angel. SHA-HAF: 5:45, 8:15 The Unbearable Lightness of Being. SIVAN: 7:30, 9:30 Beetlejuice. 4:30 p.m. Der Letzte Walzer (Ger. dialogue). TAVEL: 7:30, 9:40 Slamdance. Koyak: 10:30, 12:30, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:45 House of Games. TAVELT 2: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Moonstruck. 11 a.m. children's film. TAVELT 3: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Orphans. 11 a.m. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. TOSIE-LEVI: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Tuta Colpa del Paradiso. TEL AVIV: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Crocodile Dundee II. TEL AVIV MUSEUM: 4:30, 7, 9:30 Black Eyes. ZAFON: 5, 7:30, 9:45 A World Apart.

HAIFA

ATZMON 1: 4:30, 7, 9:15 Salsa. ATZMON 2: 8:30 The Unbearable Lightness of Being. 4:30, 6:15 Magic Samson. ATZMON 3: 4:30, 7, 9:15 House of Games. CHEN HAMEHUDASH: 4:30, 7, 9:15 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). KEREN OR HAMEHUDASH: 5, 7:15, 9:15 Lul. MORIAN: 7:15 Switching Channels. 5:15 On My Own. 11 a.m. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. PERS: 5:30, 8, 9:45 Eyes. PERS: 4:30, 7, 9:15 Rambo III. RAV-GAT 1: 7, 9:15 Beetlejuice. 11, 5, 11 a.m. Jungle Book. RAV-GAT 2: 7, 9:15 Eighteen Again. 11, 5 Mary Poppins. RAV-GAT 3: 6:30, 9:15 Broadcast News. 11, 4:30 Rambo. RAV-GAT 4: 5, 7:15 Moonstruck. 11 a.m.; weekdays 11 a.m. Grand Chemin. 11, 4:30 Care Bears II. RON: 11, 4:30, 7, 9:15 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). SAVION: 7, 9:15 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). 5 Jungle Book. SHAVIT: 7, 9:15 Lovelock.

RAMAT GAN

LEVI: 5, 8 The Unbearable Lightness of Being. OARS: 5, 7:30, 9:45 Rambo III. OR-DEA: 8, 10 Salsa. 4, 6 Magic Samson. RAV-GAN 1: 7:30, 9:30 Miami Beach (Police Academy 5). 10:30, 12:30, 3, 5 Jungle Book. RAV-GAN 2: 7:25, 9:50 Beetlejuice. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5 The Chipmunk's Adventures. RAV-GAN 3: 7:25, 9:50 Three Men and a Cradle. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 9:45 The Summer of Avia. 10:30, 12:30, 2:30 Care Bears in Wonderland.

NETANYA

DOR MECHAL HATZUTSOV: 7, 9:30 Lul. ESTHER: 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 Salsa. STUDIO NETANYA: 11, 5 Jungle Book. 7, 9:30, 12 midnight The Big Chill.

HOLON

ARMON HAMEHUDASH: 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 Lul. IMAGAL 84133: 7:30, 9:40 Rambo III. 4:30 Jungle Book. SAVOY: 5, 7:30, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee II.

BAT YAM

ATZMAUT: 5, 7:15, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee II.

GIVATAYIM

HADAR: 6, 7:15, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee II.

PETAH TIKVA

G.G. MECHAL 1: 11, 5 Magic Samson. 7:30, 9:45 Crocodile Dundee II. G.G. MECHAL 2: 11 Bibi. 5, 7:30, 9:50, Salsa. G.G. MECHAL 3: 5, 7:30, 9:30 The Summer of Avia. 11 a.m. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

RAMAT HASHARON

KOCHAV: 5 p.m. Care Bears.

HERZLIYA

DAN ACCADIA CINEMA CLUB: 7, 9:30 Three Men and a Baby. DANIEL HOTEL (The Auditorium): 7:30, 9:30 L'Ami de Mon Ami. DAVID: 7:30, 9:30 The Summer of Avia. 4, 6:30 On My Own. NEW TIFERET: 5, 7, 9:30 Rambo III.

KIRYAT ONO

COMMUNITY CENTRE: 7 Dirty Dancing. 4:30 Rubber Tarzan. 5:15 p.m. La Famiglia.

RISHON LEZION

G.G. RON 1: 7:15, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee II. 11, 5 Bibi. G.G. RON 2: 11 a.m. Magic Samson. 5, 7:30, 9:30 Salsa.

APULA

BOFFRON: 9 p.m. Rambo III. 5:30 p.m. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs.

BEERSHEBA

CHEN: 5, 7:15, 9:30 Crocodile Dundee II. MECHAL HATZUTSOV (Labour): 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 House of Games.

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA, Zubin Mehta conducting with Itzhak Perlman, violinist. (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, July 20). Schoenberg: "Pelleas and Melisande"; Shostakovich: Concerto No. 1 in A minor for Violin and Orchestra.

MAESTRO MEHTA offered his audience a most helpful explanation of the meaning of Schoenberg's "Pelleas" as a culmination of the romantic era, with roots in Wagner's "Tristan," yet leading us, with its unsurpassable super-romanticism and superchromaticism to a total break with tradition, as indeed occurred in Schoenberg's later atonal and dodecaphonic works.

"Pelleas," while it is tonal music, does not make for easy listening. It lasts for 45 minutes and is "durchkomponiert," meaning continuous, an endless spinning of motifs and harmonic progressions, carrying us from one huge emotional climax to the next, again, just as in "Tristan." All this is rather burdensome for an audience to which Wagner is completely unknown territory.

One can only praise Mehta's interpretation. First of all, Mehta was able to give us a very strong impression of Schoenberg's incredible sense of architectural grandeur. But Mehta also fully emphasized the myriads of details, the inner voices which turn and twist and create great textural thickness. But he also made each one of the players feel as if he were a soloist on which the whole edifice rested. Even so, the huge orchestra did not sound sufficiently warm, rich and "romantic."

The orchestra performed against the backdrop of the *Carmen* sets (performances of the opera continue till August 1), reminding me that I owe an apology to the maestro. In my review of *Carmen* (The Jerusalem Post, July 13) the orchestra's contribution to the performance was regrettably and inadvertently overlooked.

Mehta the maestro



The second part of the concert was taken up by the Shostakovich concerto. This concerto is not one of the composer's great works, its simplicity often coming close to banality. But for sparing us yet another Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikovsky or Bruch performance, we were deeply indebted to the soloist.

As always, Perlman immersed himself in the music, producing a broadly spun-out and uninterrupted first movement, rhythmically strong second and fourth movements and a sweet cantabile expressiveness in the Andante.

Mehta was, as usual, a most reliable and steadfast accompanist, never intruding, giving the orchestral part its full distinctiveness but also supporting the soloist to the extent that he could fearlessly follow his fancies.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Zubin Mehta conducting with Itzhak Perlman, violin (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, July 21). Mark Kopytman: "Memories" for orchestra and singer; Glazunov: Concerto in A minor for Violin and

exceptional skill and craftsmanship of the composer. Kopytman also achieves an exciting synthesis of contemporary effects - aleatorics and clusters - and the orientalist archaic.

After an elaborate interplay of the melodic cells and modi, a huge cluster brings the piece to a climactic sound conglomerate which then starts to dissolve into the basic archetypal particles drawn from the melody of the song. The singer now reappears with a slightly shorter repetition of the song and again disappears behind the scenes, where, when again peering out in the distance. With this quasi-recapitulation "Memories" should have ended. The basis ABA form could scarcely have been more self-evident. Yet Kopytman could not resist the temptation of giving the piece a bravura-inspired finale: he added a coda building it up to a final bang which brought the house down. Though even with the coda, "Memories" remains a gem. Kopytman missed the opportunity to write a masterpiece. By going against the natural sense of form and formal logic, Kopytman sacrificed artistic integrity in favour of popular acclaim.

For this brilliant performance, conductor, singer and orchestra deserve unqualified praise.

There is little to say about the rest of the concert. To criticize Glazunov's 84-year-old violin concerto seems senseless today, but since this was Perlman's choice one cannot refrain from stating that this is incredibly bad, banal and meaningless music.

Mehta again deserves unqualified praise for the performance of Ravel's magical "Mother Goose." For his entrancing final section of the "Bolero" he must however be severely censured, but he too seems entitled to a final bang, especially as it was the final bang of the season. So let us relent. The season is over, long live the next!

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Traditional



Lawrence Rhodes teaching classical dance at the Bat-Dor summer courses.

DANCE

Dora Sowden

ISRAELI GEORGIANS will hold a festival of dance and music celebrating the traditions they or their parents or grandparents brought with them from the Soviet Union.

The performers will come from eight communities: Jerusalem, Or Yehuda, Ashkelon, Holon, Lod, Nahariya, Kiryat Bialik and Ramle.

The festival will take place at Binyanei Ha'Uma in Jerusalem on September 5 at 8 p.m.

In addition to the dance groups, there will be the youth orchestra of Jerusalem City. A special part of the programme will be contributed by the "Kolan" group, but the main performers will be the Georgian Dance Group with orchestral accompaniment.

YA'ACOV SHARIR has been here on one of his frequent visits from Austin, Texas where he teaches at the university's dance department and also has his own company. While here he created a work for the Ensemble Jerusalem which has been performed in Mitzpe Ramon and is to be premiered in Jerusalem. He also worked with the Kibbutz Dance Company.

DIANA EDELSTEIN, who has lived at Kibbutz Hazorim in the Negev for the past 21 years, has been running a dance school for the last six years. The school has five teachers and 150 pupils, and has been holding end-of-term workshops. This year Anna Sokolow was a guest teacher in June; a performance was held at the Beduin museum near Kibbutz Lahav. Edelstein studied dance in her native country, Argentina, and at the Jerusalem Rubin Academy Dance Department.

Mornings at the Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza begin with a good breakfast - and The Jerusalem Post

The Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza Hotel distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.



The Leumi example

The public is finally learning what top executives earn

By PINHAS LANDAU

The combination of legal sanctions and good example has led to a breakthrough in the wall of corporate secrecy surrounding one of the touchiest areas of business life — the salaries of senior executives.

The good example has come primarily from Bank Leumi, where Chief Executive Officer Zedek Bino rapidly dispersed the conspiratorial atmosphere that had encompassed the bank in the era of former chairman Ernest Japhet by ordering the open publication of the bank's full wage scale, from lowest paid clerk to chairman of the board.

The law stepped into the breach soon after the Leumi salary scandal that blew up in January 1987. An amendment passed last year requires all publicly listed companies to publish the total salary packages of their senior echelon and, in certain cases, to give details of individual salaries.

The outcome has been an unprecedented stream of facts and figures that have finally cast light on who earns how much in Israeli corporate life. The results have not always shown a clear-cut relationship between the profit record of the company in question and its bosses' emoluments.

Leumi is still in the lead in terms of openness, with a recent internal memorandum that was distributed to staffers last week giving up-to-date salary figures.

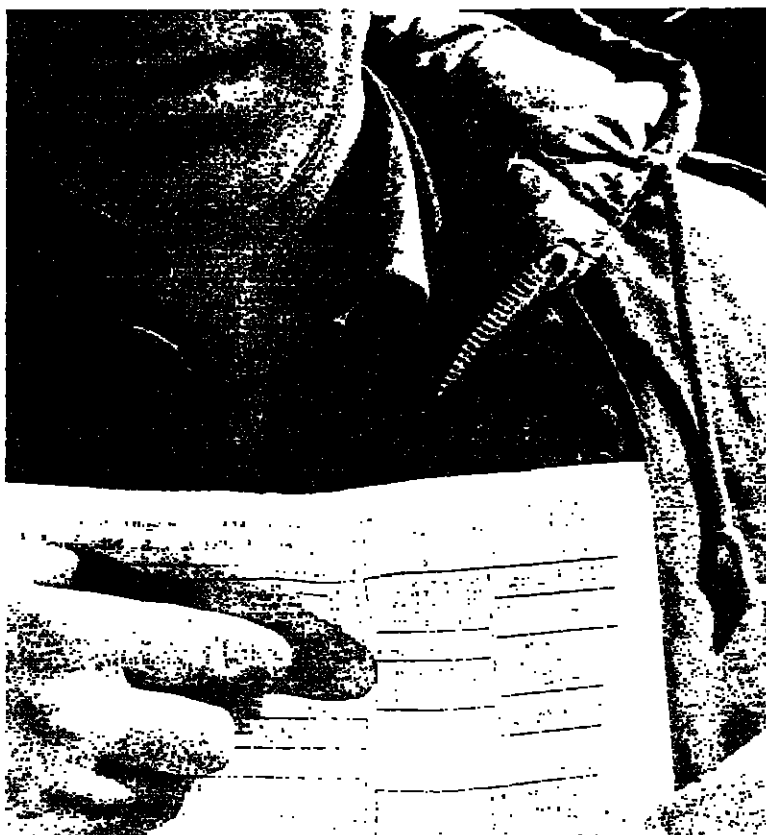
Thus Bino himself, at the top of the executive pyramid, is currently grossing a tad over NIS 20,000 per month (all the figures here are inclusive of social benefits, pensions and various expenses). Chairman Meir Heth, whose post is not a full-time executive one, earns just under NIS 15,000 monthly.

The five management executives beneath Bino are now on NIS 11,000-14,000 per month, and the six most senior deputy general managers make between NIS 9,500 and 10,600.

Thirty-one senior general manager's assistants gross anywhere between NIS 7,100 and 10,600, while the grade below them, which encompasses 70 people, makes NIS 5,600 to 7,300 per month. Senior authorized signatories in the bank's branches are on roughly the same earnings level.

The lowest level Leumi employees earn NIS 1,129 to NIS 1,157, and the average wage of all the bank's 8,000 staffers last month was NIS 2,630.

Israel Discount Bank finally came



clean over its top earners at its annual general meeting last week. Its CEO, Gideon Lahav, garnered \$160,840 last year, which works out at \$13,400 per month, or more than NIS 21,000 on the average. Shlomo Magriso, despite being lower-ranked, made \$164,206, because of his greater seniority. Other top Discount executives earned between \$137,000 and \$151,000 last year, but Chairman Yossi Chiechanover made do with only \$80,000 (\$6,600 per month).

In passing it may be noted that Bank Hapoalim's top executive, Amiram Sivan, was reported to have been grossing barely \$7,000 a year. This revelation confirmed that the senior echelon at the Histadrut bank receive much lower salaries than their counterparts at Leumi and Discount. A sampling of recent company reports to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and the Securities Authority produced the following salaries:

• Ya'acov Haron, the chairman and main shareholder of the insurer Securitas Ltd., paid himself a total salary of \$165,574 last year (\$13,797 per month) — as well as cash dividends on his shares.

• Yehuda Gil, the deputy chairman of Israel Petrochemical Enterprises, received \$147,530 for the

year, which works out to \$12,294 on a monthly average. Managing Director Yair Rotem earned almost \$110,000, or \$9,166 per month.

• Yair Rotem, managing director and one of the main shareholders in the Lodzia Rotex Textile Co., was in the same league, with \$143,531 total income giving him an average monthly pay of \$11,961.

• Menashe Davidson, the managing director of Pri-Or Ltd., a subsidiary of Mehadrin Ltd., was paid \$162,293 in the 17 months ending in May 1988, for an average of \$9,546 per month. The next four most senior executives in the firm averaged \$7,659, \$6,598, \$5,716 and \$5,217 respectively.

• Another textile industry leader, Giora Sabina Rextile Enterprises Ltd., paid its top man \$114,631 last year (\$9,552 per month), while his No. 2 scraped by with \$5,000 per annum less. The third-highest paid executive at the firm, which only got into the black by selling real estate, received \$68,705 for his year's work.

• In the building industry, the Baranowitz Group of Building Cos. has just signed contracts with three senior managers, giving them salaries of \$6,000 per month.

• The legal minimum wage in Israel was raised last year to about NIS 900 per month.

Bridging Westchester and Israel

By JUDY MALTZ

Congressman Joseph J. DiGiardi is known by his Jewish friends back home as "Joey the gopher." The reason is simple: DiGiardi personally collected the money to build a bridge in his native Westchester County, New York, to make it easier for the community's Jewish residents to get to their synagogue.

These days, the congressman is building different types of bridges. Currently in Israel on his third visit, DiGiardi is determined to build economic bridges between his constituents in Westchester, one of the most affluent districts in the U.S., and Israel.

"I believe that because of the Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement between our two countries, there is no better country to be dealing with these days than Israel," DiGiardi emphasized in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* last week.

A long-time supporter of the Jewish state, the Republican congressman says he is concerned that "Israel should not be held hostage to a budget crisis in the U.S." Taking advantage of the FTA agreement, he explains, is the way to avoid that risk and achieve economic independence.

His own Westchester county, which he describes as "a hotbed of entrepreneurship," is an ideal place for the economic bridge-building to begin, in DiGiardi's view. Additionally, big names like IBM, Texaco and General Foods, all have their headquarters in Westchester. In fact, 48 of the Fortune 500 have their corporate bases there.

DiGiardi already has some plans up his sleeve. After his visit last week to the Tefah industrial park, where new high technology industries are nurtured, and meeting its mastermind, Stef Wertheimer, the congressman is determined to use this base as a bridge between the U.S. and the European Community. Israel is in the unique position of having FTAs with both the U.S. and EC.



Congressman Joseph J. DiGiardi

What he envisions is getting companies in Westchester county that produce relatively low-technology goods, like tools, to undertake some more advanced stages of production in Tefah. If at least 35% of the value of the product is added on in Israel, then the goods can enter the European market duty-free, making the goods more competitive in the EC market than they would have been if wholly manufactured in the U.S.

Another possible link involves General Foods, one of the largest food companies in the U.S. The heads of the company, DiGiardi says, have asked him to inquire why Israelis do not eat more of their products. At the same time, he is interested in finding out what Israeli-made food products might appeal to the American market and could be marketed by or licensed to General Foods.

One of the first things DiGiardi says he intends to tell his constituents when he returns is that there is no reason to be frightened about traveling to Israel. "I even brought my family with me on this trip, and they're my most important assets."

(Financial Times)

WALL STREET WEEK

Mid-summer blahs

Wall Street traders and brokers have been treated lately to a smorgasbord of just about everything that can go wrong in the investment game. Bond traders have been pinched by an erratic rise in interest rates. Fanciers of high-technology stocks have seen their holdings take a drubbing.

Sluggish activity has left a big hole in brokers' commission income. And even the bears who thrive on weak markets got stung by selling short American depositary shares of Japanese stocks that they thought were poised for a fall, but went the other way instead.

Stan Weinstein, publisher of the Professional Tape Reader investment advisory service, summarized it as "a neutral trading range market that has a serious case of the 'blahs'."

Heading into July, many stock analysts were counting on earnings reports for the second quarter to give the market a lift. And, true to expectations, results achieved by many companies for the April-June period have been impressive. Case in point: General Motors profit, up 54% from the comparable period last year.

But the market chose to concentrate its attention on disappointing earnings at a succession of high technology companies like Seagate Technology, Tandem Computers and Data General. Worse, rather than just dumping the shares of the company announcing the disappointing news, investors have responded each time by selling stocks throughout the high-tech sector.

The state of the overall stock market, meanwhile, received eloquent testimony from the second-quarter reports of brokerage firms themselves.

Charles Schwab Corp., operator of the nation's largest discount brokerage firm and thus considered a good gauge of activity by individual investors, said its volume of business was off 42% from the second quarter last year. PaineWebber, a full-service firm that handles a lot of trading for the public, said its commission revenues

fell 32%. It barely cleared a profit for the quarter. With all that to set the tone, the stock market took its sharpest drop in more than three months this past week.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 68.46 to 2060.99, for its biggest decline since it tumbled 76.26 points the week of April 11-15. The New York Stock Exchange composite index dropped 4.1 to 149.55; the Nasdaq composite index for the over-the-counter market lost 7.24 to 387.35; and the American Stock Exchange market value index was down 3.2 to 306.11.

Volume on the Big Board averaged 150.13 million shares a day, against 175.2 million the week before.

Normally in declining markets, at least the bears get a chance to feast by reaping profits on short sales. This time-honored strategy calls for borrowing stock from a broker, selling it, and then buying it back later at a lower price for return to the broker. The difference, minus commissions, goes into the short-seller's pocket.

But it hasn't worked out that way lately for one recent favorite target of short-sellers — the Japanese stocks traded in this country in the form of American depositary receipts. Many of these familiar names, such as Honda, Matsushita and Sony, rebounded from the 1987 crash this year to new highs. Lately, they have been much discussed on Wall Street as a way to "play" a break in the Tokyo market, which by U.S. standards has returned to very inflated levels.

However, it looks now as though the shorts were caught in a squeeze when the stocks failed to decline and they scrambled to buy stock to cut their losses. For example, Honda, which closed the previous Friday at 141, soared as high as 179 by Thursday.

Somewhere on Wall Street, there is presumably someone who safely traversed this minefield by owning the Japanese stocks and shorting the technology issues. But otherwise, few have happy tales to tell right now. (Associated Press)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Worst of correction is over

The dollar continued to decline Friday and closed at its lowest levels for the week, while the pound sterling continued to outperform the other currencies. For the week, the dollar lost 2.8% against the Deutschmark, 3.4% against the yen and 4.8% against sterling.

The rebound of the U.S. currency began Monday. Initially the dollar rose to highs of 1.8925 marks and 125.5 yen on follow-through buying after the previous Friday's positive U.S. trade data. But concerted central bank intervention and profit-taking caused a downward move. The fact that the central banks, and especially the Federal Reserve, continued to sell the U.S. currency while it was already declining was a strong signal of their intent to depress the currency.

A half percentage point hike in the British base rate to 10.5% attracted funds to the sterling, and its strong rise depressed the dollar further.

The current dollar rally ended with a sharp correction whose speed resembled that of the upswing. The magnitude of this correction was expected as the advance of the currency was overdue and all the technical indicators confirmed an overdue sharp correction. The dollar also reached our long-term target of 1.88 against the mark. But rates should stabilize over the next few days with the correction possibly continuing at a mild pace.

The longer-term forecasts are still based on the assumption that the dollar has started an upward move. However, the uncertainty that looms in respect of the U.S. economy and in view of the coming presidential elections suggests a possibility of wide trading ranges for the coming weeks.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

Recovery plan for Koor trade unit approved

By JUDY MALTZ

Koor Ltd. Managing Director Benny Gaon yesterday approved a recovery programme for the company's foreign trade division, meant to save it some \$7 million. The programme is aimed at returning the division to profitability by the end of this year.

The reorganization includes trimming down the foreign trade staff at Koor from 100 workers to 36 and reducing the number of Israeli workers at its overseas branches from 75 to 45.

In addition, the division's overseas branches in France, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Cameroon, Taiwan, Ethiopia and Washington D.C. will be closed.

The remaining branches, by continent, are in: Britain, West Germany, Spain, Austria, Italy, Costa Rica, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Hongkong, Thailand, Australia, Singapore, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania, Egypt and the U.S.

According to the principles of the programme adopted, every overseas branch from now on will operate as its own profit centre.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (July 21)

	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep.
Currency basket	1.7070	1.7280				1.7157
U.S. dollar	1.6139	1.6401	1.59	1.57	1.6226	
Deutschmark	0.5701	0.5770	0.56	0.55	0.5702	
Pound sterling	2.7570	2.8225	2.73	2.87	2.8038	
French franc	0.2699	0.2729	0.26	0.27	0.2698	
Japanese yen (100)	1.2157	1.2208	1.19	1.22	1.2211	
Dutch guilder	0.7773	0.7870	0.76	0.80	0.7789	
Swiss franc	1.0543	1.0574	1.03	1.09	1.0587	
Swedish krona	0.2250	0.2292	0.22	0.23	0.2261	
Norwegian krona	0.2408	0.2438	0.21	0.25	0.2416	
Denish krona	0.2303	0.2322	0.23	0.24	0.2311	
Finnish mark	0.3681	0.3727	na	na	1.3708	
Canadian dollar	1.3544	1.3713	1.33	1.40	1.3626	
Australian dollar	1.3154	1.3318	1.24	1.36	1.3224	
S. African rand	0.6710	0.6794	0.64	0.63	1.6743	
Belgian franc (10)	0.4126	0.4188	0.41	0.43	0.4246	
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2454	1.2600	1.22	1.28	1.2519	
Italian lire (1000)	1.1838	1.1987	1.16	1.23	1.1879	
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.19	4.19	4.2946	
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.89	0.73	0.7211	
ECU	1.8240	1.8488	—	—	1.8356	
Irish punt	2.3802	2.3926	2.36	2.44	2.3707	
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3245	1.3410	1.28	1.36	1.3227	

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.

Tax authorities probe diamond industry

By AVI TEMKIN

A major investigation conducted by the Income Tax Authority against diamond cutters and polishers failed to find any signs of large-scale tax evasion, the authority said yesterday. More than 100 inspectors and tax officials were involved in the operation, which yielded findings on two very small plants.

In the first case, a large quantity of diamonds was found at a plant in the Dan area, for which nobody claimed ownership. The owners of the factory asserted they had no knowledge to whom the diamonds belong. In the second case a factory manager is alleged to have agreed with his workers report salaries incorrectly to the Income Tax Authority.

Creeping capitalism in Hungary

By LESLIE COLITT

A European government whose leader fervently admires Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, has decided to strip its national post office of its monopoly over the telephone system and open the sector to independent companies. The same government is about to establish a self-regulatory body to oversee the securities market, which is preparing for an explosion in equities trading in six months' time.

The country is communist Hungary.

The inadequacy of the current telephone system and the slow rate of new installations is a major impediment to Budapest's plans for closer economic relations with the West. Western companies already operating in the Hungarian capital have long complained that the service is inadequate. Hungary's current ratio of telephones to population is half the European average, and the country's relative disadvantage is set to widen at the current rate of installations.

A programme of connecting three million telephones by the turn of the century would require the equivalent of £1.3 billion, but the Post Office budget could only cover half this amount at current prices.

The new telephone independents, made up of state and cooperative companies but also involving private capital, are expected to provide the missing financing.

Simultaneously, preparations are forging ahead to open Eastern Europe's first stock exchange in Budapest next January 1 and to offer Hungarian shares on Western exchanges.

Rapid progress meanwhile is being made toward the establishment of the Hungarian stock exchange. The old Budapest bourse, founded in 1864, was closed down in 1948 when Hungarian industry was nationalized by the new communist government.

A self-governing body to regulate the new stock exchange is to be elected this month, according to Iona Hardy of the Budapest Bank,

who is head of the Budapest Securities Trade Secretariat. She says a large number of Hungarian enterprises will become joint stock companies in the near future and the emphasis, in the emerging securities market, would shift from bonds to shares.

Dealers and self-employed brokers — both Hungarian and foreign — will soon be able to apply for licences to operate.

Preparations are also under way for the sale of shares to the West, possibly on the Vienna bourse.

In addition, the World Bank is considering a stock exchange development loan for Hungary.

Until now, only a rudimentary bond exchange has existed in Budapest where bank representatives meet every 14 days to trade some 350 bonds worth nearly 30 billion florints.

This year for the first time treasury bills have been issued along with bonds, shares and property notes.

(Financial Times)

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PROGRAM

Wednesday, July 27
9:00-12:30 Session 1 — "Morality and Tradition"
14:00-17:00 Session 2 — "Teaching Jewish Values"

Thursday, July 28
9:00-12:00 Session 3 — "Moral Education in the Israeli School"
14:00-17:00 Session 4 — "Moral Education in Diaspora Jewish Education"
17:15 Summation

Participants:

Dr. Steven Bailey, Dr. Zvi Bekerman, Dr. Marvin Berkowitz, Rabbi Dr. Chaim Broverman, Avraham Oded Cohen, Dr. Barry Chazan, Prof. Yosef Dan, Brig. Gen. Nehemiah Dagan, Dr. Jerry Friedman, Avraham Infeld, Rabbi Dr. Daniel Levine, Prof. Pinchas Peli, Prof. Rabbi Emmanuel Rackman, Prof. Michael Rosenak, Dr. Jonathan Woocher

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Prof. David Sidorsky, Columbia University: A Diaspora Perspective
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המלון מן אלדול

Milouot co-op chief mum on bankruptcy reports

Milouot's managing director, Aryeh Banai, yesterday refused to comment on reports that his company, an industrial cooperative owned by 26 Western Galilee kibbutzim, was on the verge of bankruptcy.

"We have decided that since we are a private company, we will only divulge information on our financial situation to the kibbutzim involved," he told *The Jerusalem Post*.

According to a report prepared by Prof. Haim Ben-Shahar and recently leaked to the press, Milouot's accumulated debts total NIS 385 million, and the company has been running up NIS 3m. in debts a month. Milouot, which employs 1,000 workers, lost NIS 60m. last year.

The Ben-Shahar report attributes

the financial deterioration of Milouot, by far one of the largest regionally owned enterprises in the country, to poor management. To solve the company's problems, it recommends selling off and closing down some of its more troubled holdings.

Milouot, which specializes in processed foods, was managed for over 25 years by Ushi Friedman, who many sources say, ran the company single-handedly, with the intention of buying up everything in sight, regardless of profitability. Until about 10 years ago, when government credit was cheap, the company did extraordinarily well. But since then, as interest rates have skyrocketed, Milouot's situation has become increasingly worse.

The main problem, according to

these observers, is that nobody knew how bad the company's situation had become, because Friedman kept all the company's finances a secret. Banai, the new managing director, is in their opinion, unlikely to show any initiative in turning around the company, having been close to Friedman.

Responding to the findings of the Ben-Shahar report, Likud Knesset members over the weekend called for the government to set up a commission of inquiry to determine who is responsible for the plight of the financially ailing kibbutzim and moshavim. They said that unless the Ben-Shahar report is published in full, the Likud would not have their MKs in the Finance Committee approve any funding to bail out Milouot.



A volunteer worker from Colombia named Valentina picks grapes at Moshav Lachish. The moshav has been relying on young volunteers from abroad to make up for the absence of Arab labourers this year during the harvest season. They get room and board but no pay. (Vered Peat/L.P.A.)

News in Brief

Boost for tourism

The Ministry of Tourism's budget for the development of projects likely to increase tourism has been augmented by NIS 2.5 million, the Treasury said yesterday.

The spokeswoman's office at the Ministry of Tourism knew nothing of the supplement to the budget.

Government-wide budget restraints, the Treasury spokesman said, required that money be allocated only to development sites with the greatest tourist and economic potential. The criteria for these have yet to be established.

One of the projects that is sure to get extra funding from the new allocation will be the excavations at Beit Shean, the Treasury spokesman said, adding that the Government Tourist Corp. was not getting the money for this because of the high unemployment in the development town. The allocation had been approved by the Knesset sometime yesterday.

Shipyard's progress

HAIFA - The Israel Shipyards are being kept employed by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which currently has four of its visiting warships under repair at the yard.

Amram Blum, the yard's state-appointed receiver, said yesterday that it would need only NIS 7 million of the NIS 8.6m. subsidy the government had granted for this year. He expected that next year the yard would break even or be profitable without further government assistance.

The shipyard is now doing mainly repair work, but it is also completing the last of four tugboats ordered by the Ports Authority and is also negotiating for a new shipbuilding job.

Trade complaints

The government has presented the European Commission in Brussels and the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv with proposals designed to address complaints about Israel's Tama and purchase taxes, the Industry and Trade Ministry said yesterday.

According to Director-General Yoram Belisovsky, the proposals are based on the principle of gradually reducing the taxes in order to give the country's industry time to adjust itself. He said that the initial responses were "encouraging," but that a long and difficult struggle was expected before Israel's stand was accepted.

Both the European Community and the U.S. have said the taxes violate the free trade agreements Israel has signed with them.

Court clears way for new TA bus station

By DAN PETREANU
TEL AVIV - A Tel Aviv District Court ruling yesterday settled a long-simmering dispute between the developers of Tel Aviv's planned central bus station and the owners of commercial space in the half-finished structure.

The court approved an agreement between Jerusalem developer Yona Mordechai, who acquired the building in 1983, and the 1,500 investors who had bought commercial space in the station years ago.

The agreement both secures the rights of those who have already brought property and transfers the ownership of 230,000 square metres of unpurchased space from the Kikar Leviski Co., which is now default, to Mordechai's New Central Bus Station Co. Mordechai's company will also receive 41 dunams of land around the site.

The project has been stalled for more than a decade, since the original developers ran into financial, political and zoning difficulties. According to Zvi Friedman, a representative of the New Central Bus Station Company, the settlement of

the ownership issue removes the last main obstacle to reviving the project.

"The unequivocal decision paves the way toward accelerated completion of the project," he said.

According to the current plan, buses should begin using the new station by October 1988, when three of the seven floors of the commercial complex are to be completed. The finished building, which will include five floors of office space, will rise 12 stories in a depressed South Tel Aviv neighbourhood.

"If all goes according to plan, the new station will completely replace the old one in three years' time," said Friedman.

The project now faces opposition

from owners of property in the area around the current bus station, whose value will drop when the buses move to the new complex.

NOTICE

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange was closed yesterday for Tisha Be'av. Trading resumes today.

Solel Boneh decision today

By JEFF BLACK
Post Labour Reporter

Havrat Ha'ovdim's executive committee is to decide in principle today whether to approve the sale of the Histadrut construction firm Solel Boneh to Havrat Ha'ovdim's home building company Shikun Ovdim.

But Shikun Ovdim chairman Rafi Edri warned last night that nobody could force Shikun Ovdim to go ahead with the proposed sale. Edri said Shikun Ovdim's management committee yesterday decided to continue the negotiations with Solel Boneh but not commit itself to going through with the sale.

Edri last night insisted that Shikun Ovdim would buy Solel Boneh only if the price was right.

Advance payments for self-employed to be cut

Post Economic Reporter

The Income Tax Authority will announce shortly plans to reduce the advance payments (*mikdamot*) on income tax required of self-employed people by 4%. Treasury sources said yesterday. They added that the commission was weighing the possibility of cancelling the advance payment due in December altogether.

The reduction in the advance payment follows mediation between the Income Tax Authority and Lahav, the self-employed umbrella organization. The mediator, Dov Sapir, concluded that the self-employed were justified in their demand for lower advance payments.

Sapir was appointed at the initiative of MK Ariel Weinstein, who

headed a sub-committee of the Knesset Finance Committee that discussed the Lahav's demand. Lahav had argued that since there was a need to reduce the advances in light of the income tax reform introduced in 1987.

Weinstein criticized yesterday Income Tax Commissioner Yair Rabinovitch, whom he accused of trying to evade the implementation of the mediator's recommendations. Weinstein said yesterday his suspicions were aroused by the commissioner's claim that he needed several days to study Sapir's conclusions. "All of a sudden Rabinovitch announced last week that the income of self-employed had gone up, and this is a hint he will try to evade implementing the recommendations," Weinstein added.

Will the EC lead to a United States of Europe?

Already in the middle of the 1960s, a highly reputed French economist, Francois Perroux, wrote a book with the remarkable title "L'Europe sans rivages" (Europe Without Borders). From the principles of the Treaty of Rome and its preamble he concluded that the customs union of the European Community would develop into a federal state. He also stated: What it's all about is not the standard of living, but the way of living, by which he meant the denationalization of the states of Europe.

When people, products and capital are allowed to cross the borders of the EC countries, starting in 1993, the old national laws will have to be replaced by new laws (in fact, decrees) promulgated by the bureaucrats in the EC's Brussels headquarters. In fact, these laws need not be incorporated into the national laws of the member states; they are promulgated unilaterally and simultaneously by the EC.

A customs union cannot exist over time without harmonization of the costs of production in the member states. Taxes of all kinds, social expenses, rates of interest, wages and so forth must be made uniform. The fundamental idea of the EC is thus central planning.

The European Commission has already decided that the value-added tax and all other indirect taxes in the member states will have to be harmonized by 1992. But in spite of such harmonization West Germany will prove to have the most efficient and competitive industry within the EC. The rates of exchange within the European Monetary System (EMS) therefore will have to be adjusted as they have been in the past. This fundamentally contradicts the idea of a customs union and will inevitably give birth to a single currency, the European Currency Unit (ECU). Moreover, if capital is to pass freely, you cannot have more

than one kind of currency.

In any event, West Germany will attract investors from the other member states and hence gain the unchallenged hegemony over the EC. What Germany did not gain in the World War II by arms, it will now gain by its economic might.

Austria will also soon join the EC, given that Austria spiritually belongs to the Holy Roman Empire and already has its heart in Brussels and Rome. The peace treaty of 1955 stipulating neutrality for Austria has, up to now hampered such membership, but after the newly signed agreement between Comecon and the EC, the door will soon be opened for Austria to enter into the EC.

What then about the Soviet Union and the united Western Europe?

Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika reminds us of the old vision of General de Gaulle of a single Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic. Here French post-war anti-Americanism and dreams of anti-Americanism find their logical answer. It also makes it clear that the Treaty of Rome in its implications is against NATO; a new military union of Europe can already be visualized.

But it is unimaginable that real wages can be the same in Eastern and Western Europe, precluding the possibility of a single market, unless the European Commission can successfully set real wages and the cost of production in the different parts of the market.

Let us turn away from those nightmares to the situation of today. With stable rates of exchange you cannot avoid big current account deficits without more harmonization and centralization. Therefore the Treaty of Rome calls for a harmonization of the laws of the member states and hence political union. This harmonization, however, cannot be restricted to the economic

field

Therefore it's of no surprise that most of the EC governments at their last summit concluded that there would soon be a single EC currency and central bank.

From ancient times a national unit of money has been the symbol of a sovereign state. Indeed, a gold coin in Britain was named "sovereign." The national state also was an absolute assumption of classical liberalism. The outstanding free-trade power of last century, Great Britain, always professed the principle of national sovereignty in international affairs - up to 1973 when Britain signed the Treaty of Rome.

OPINION / Johan I. Holm

At the summit, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was the major opponent of a joint EC central bank and a single currency. But in the long run Britain will have to accept both or reconsider its membership. The latter is a more likely prospect, although the treaty has no clause detailing how a member state can withdraw. The main idea of the fathers of Rome was renaissance of Europe into a third superpower between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. In fact a customs union is by its very nature protectionist. The sporadic trade wars between the U.S. and the EC is a consequence of this protectionism, which can only be met with the same coin. Eventually the economic antagonism will spill over to the political field.

In principle the only alternative to integration is the gold standard.

Between 1870 and 1914 the gold standard made rates of exchange stable. Gold was universally accepted as a standard, or measure, of value. The central bank of each country was independent of the government and had the obligation to

redeem its bank notes with gold coins. The currencies of the different countries were bound by a firm and unchangeable relationship to each other.

Another consequence of the gold standard was that the bank credit and credit as a whole, regulated itself. For an economic planner of the post-war vintage, this type of free society is almost unimaginable. An economy of central planning is much more "coarse-grained" than an economy based on the gold standard. Ironically, the more sophisticated the planning, the less predictable is the deficit in the balance of payments.

Here all the faults of the Keynesian theory ooze. It is a mere fiction to believe that one can think or calculate in economic matters without a fixed standard of measure. That is the most important function of money. Therefore, when the value of money changes, all calculation - micro as well as macro - must be chaotic. The distinction between the nominal and real economy is in principle a mere fiction.

In fact, the law of supply and demand has a stable measure of value as its presumption. Therefore the main concern of any government should be the health of its money. This in turn means that an optimal use of society's resources has a stable standard of value as its supposition. That historically is gold.

When France and other countries regained a positive balance of payments in the 1960 they could - against the gentlemen's agreement - send their dollar notes to the U.S. and have gold coins in return. The total value of gold in the U.S. was reduced from \$23 billion in 1950 to \$10b. in 1971. Then President Richard Nixon said "stop!" A new system of stable rates of exchange was introduced in 1973, but did not work, and the dollar was made a floating currency the same year.

Since then the fluctuations of the exchange rates have increasingly damaged world trade and economy. The import-export business has become a hazardous, not a rational calculation. In the long run there are only two ways out of this spiral of ever-worsening economic crises. Either the currencies must be rebased on gold, or there will in the end have to come a world government, which through central planning will regain control of the world's economy. The EC is only the beginning.

That is to say that the national

state and its sovereignty has in principle the gold standard as its basis. This can be proved by history and by theory. Central planning leads to inflation (of its paper money) and inflation leads to regulation, bureaucracy and dictatorship, because the "authority" of the money of gold must be replaced by the authority of the state. When gold does not keep the value of the money firm, the state must do it.

The new regional state in the old Roman tradition that must emerge in Europe from this is not only anti-national, but also anti-liberal. As Perroux put it in his book: Any true liberalism must be global. The new liberalism of the EC is "an liberalism de vase clos" - a regional, not global liberalism creating big trading blocks, mercantilism and antagonism between superpowers.

Look at Switzerland. Situated in the middle of Europe it has no intention of joining the EC although being the most export-oriented country in the continent. Swiss industrialists do not mix economics with politics; the question of free trade is not a question of giving up one's integrity and sovereignty.

The European Free Trade Association now hold much the same view. They maintain individual free trade treaties with the EC and while they belong to a trade bloc themselves they have been careful to exclude agriculture: an independent state must maintain to its best ability its own supply of food in times of crisis. Nevertheless, the EFTA, as an organization, is now using the big deficit on its current account with the EC to negotiate an adjustment in the technical standards of the EFTA countries to match those of the EC.

The EFTA and the EC will thus form one big free-trade market comprising some 350 million inhabitants.

There are many in Norway who fear the consequence of an undivided Europe. The country's magnificent and undisturbed scenery is threatened by the prospect of the tourism industry becoming fully open to West German investment in the new era and commercialized to the extent that our way of life will be altered. Similarly, both West Germany and France are highly interested in Norway's oil industry.

The writer is the chairman of the anti-EC-organization of Rogland, Western Norway and a guest professor at the Scandinavian College of Journalism in Sweden.

Laughing all the way to the bank

On January 21, 1987, only after the first Leumi scandal had blown up did the central bank governor, Michael Bruno, write to Leumi Chairman Meir Heth asking him about the extraordinary pension rights provided to the senior Leumi employees. On February 1, 1987, Bruno wrote another similar letter. Until then, it appears the central bank had fulfilled its duty, all of which was done in response to media reports about the going-on at Leumi that were supposed to be the responsibility of Bruno's own Supervisor of Banks.

Almost half a year passed - June 1987 - before the Bank of Israel obtained from Bank Leumi some of the details of the special contracts Leumi had with its most senior employees. No detailed list of names and figures was supplied. Instead Leumi thought it was enough to present the central bank with general averages and floor and ceiling sums. No details at all were included about the actual cost of the contracts.

The Bank of Israel was only

too happy to accept this letter as the end of the Leumi Affair. The central bank drew some conclusions about the future but from its point of view there was no need to keep asking questions.

The Bank of Israel went into a deep sleep, without asking questions. It continued sleeping for almost an entire year. Nothing seemed to disturb the central bank, even while a Leumi director, Shimon Shetreet, was raising time and again at board meetings the issue of the personal contracts.

Shetreet put the issue on the agenda in August, September and December of 1987, and in April and early May 1988. The Bank of Israel claims that it was Shetreet's duty to come to the central bank to inform it. It is pity that our central bank is trying to wash its hands. The truth of the matter is that the issue of the personal contracts was so serious that it was the central bank's duty to follow closely what was going on. For this purpose the Bank of Israel had only to do a very simple thing: To ask Bank Leumi for the board's protocols dealing with the contracts.

To the central bank's amazement it was Heth himself who forced it to wake up from its sweet dreams. On May 29, 1988 Leumi's chairman was forced to drop on Bruno's desk a letter (dated May 24, 1988), which puzzled the bank. It said that it was a reply to Bruno's letters of January and February 1987 - a response 16 months late. It contained detailed information on the huge cost of the personal contracts. So amazed was the Bank of Israel, that it confessed at a hearing of the Knesset State Control Committee that initially it did not know why Heth had sent the letter at all.

The poor central bank was once again caught off guard. So now it needs to blame others for its own blunders.

The Bank of Israel should remember that supervising the functions of the commercial banks is not its right - it is one of the central reasons for which a Supervisor of Banks exists.

Instead of blaming others, the Bank of Israel should thank Shetreet, without whom there would be no report by the Banks Supervisor and without whom the former executives would still be laughing all the way to the bank. The object of the laughter would have been the Bank of Israel.

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News in Brief

Shakdiel saga continues

The High Court yesterday issued a temporary injunction forbidding Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer from approving the membership of the Yeroham religious council. Members of the Turkish community claimed that their representative on the council had been bumped to make room for Leah Shakdiel, who recently won her right in the High Court to sit on the religious body.

Id al-Adha greetings

Prime Minister Shamir sent telegrams yesterday to the Israeli Moslem community and the Israeli Druze community separately, on the occasion of Id al-Adha. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday praised the IDF's Druze and Moslem soldiers, calling the ties between them and Jewish Israeli fighters a "blood covenant."

Brawl in prison

Two prisoners were injured yesterday morning at the Neve Tirza women's prison. The fight brought to a peak tensions between Arab security prisoners and Jews serving terms for criminal offences. The fight broke out after an Arab prisoner was visited by her relatives. She was then attacked by a Jewish prisoner, and two other prisoners joined in until the fight was halted by warders. Sources in Neve Tirza stressed that tension has existed between Arab and Jewish prisoners since July 6 when two Arab inmates tried to strangle warder Rotem Sa'ada.

Acre rally dispersed

Police yesterday dispersed an illegal march held by young Arabs in Acre's Old City after Id al-Adha prayers. The police said the rally was religious, not political, but it had not received prior approval.

Intimidation bid foiled

Three Gaza men were arrested yesterday in Givatayim for allegedly trying to intimidate other Arab workers into leaving their jobs. The three, aged 21-27, came to the Co-Op supermarket in the Givatayim industrial zone and told several workers that if they didn't quit their jobs their lives would be endangered.

Why can't Arabs build?

The High Court of Justice has ordered a non-profit group, building a new neighbourhood, to show cause why two Arab teachers should not be included in their project. The injunction was issued at the request of Said el-Nakib and Bidas Bidas, both of Lod, who had been turned down by the Inbal group on the grounds that they had not served in the army. The neighbourhood will house teachers from the town.

JERUSALEM

(Continued from Page One)

follow the policemen's orders, she said. Six Kach members were originally held for questioning, but only two remained in detention yesterday evening.

About 60 members of the Faithful of the Temple Mount, led by Gershon Solomon, prayed yesterday morning outside the Moghrabi Gate of the Temple Mount, beside a sign which said, "You have surrendered the Temple Mount to the Arabs, and now the entire Land is burning."

Later, the group began to march across the Western Wall Plaza to the passageway that leads to the Moslem Quarter. There police stopped them and explained that the group did not have a permit for a march, though the police were prepared to accompany them if they walked through the Moslem Quarter without Israeli flags or signs.

The crowd grew hostile. "You're worse than the British!" one demonstrator screamed at the police. The policemen pushed the crowd forward to keep them from blocking the passageway between the two quarters. The Faithful group then staged a sit-in strike in front of the passageway, demanding the intervention of Prime Minister Shamir.

From time to time, they tried to enter; the police pushed them back. By the late afternoon, after sitting in the strong sun much of the day, the group dispersed and its leadership went to the Prime Minister's Office. Solomon said that Shamir had agreed to meet with the group's secretary at some point in the near future.

A municipality official apologized yesterday morning to residents of a building on Al-Saha Street, in the Christian Quarter, for damage caused by Border Police last week, residents said.

The Border Police had fired tear gas into one apartment and smashed windows of every apartment in the building last Wednesday, after a concrete block dropped from the building's roof had gravely wounded a policeman during rioting following Rabadi's funeral on Tuesday.

IDF keeps tabs on prisoners by computer

By JOEL GREENBERG

Stung by reports of its inability to locate Palestinian prisoners in its expanding jails, the IDF Central Command yesterday unveiled a computerized command and information centre which officers said ensures up-to-date monitoring of the location and status of every person held in army prisons in the West Bank.

Information on any prisoner can be obtained on request within 48 hours, an officer in charge of the centre said.

New orders and procedures have also been instituted this week for notifying families of the arrest of their relatives, the officer said. The information centre will supply a daily report to Civil Administration offices in each West Bank district, and these will pass on the information to the families concerned.

OC Central Command Amram Mitzna has issued new orders requiring notification of families when relatives are arrested.

The centre was set up after the large influx of

prisoners during the uprising created chaos in the longhand registration used in newly opened IDF jails. Families reported that they had not been informed of relatives' arrests and could not locate them. There were also instances of prisoners held without valid detention orders.

The IDF had difficulty answering queries because prison records were incomplete and communication with the jails was inadequate. Prisoners missed court appearances because of inadequate records.

Now each prison, except the newly reopened Ofer centre, keeps a computerized list of inmates in the facility, and these are transferred every 48 hours to the information centre in the Central Command. Besides personal details of each prisoner, the lists include their status (such as "administrative detainees" or "held until end of legal proceedings") and projected date of release.

As of yesterday there were 4,091 detainees in IDF detention centres in the West Bank and in the Ketziot detention centre in the Negev. Of

these, 1,994 are in administrative detention.

The prisoners are first held in holding centres at local military government headquarters for up to 48 hours before being transferred to prisons which also serve as interrogation centres at Far'a near Nabulus, Dhahiriya south of Hebron, and Tulkarm.

After they are brought before a judge and remanded until the end of legal proceedings, prisoners are transferred to the Megiddo jail and to Prison 6 south of Haifa. After their sentencing, they are usually returned to the jails, though some, convicted of serious security crimes, are transferred to jails run by the Prisons Service.

Administrative detainees, held without trial, are jailed at Ofer, near Ramallah, and at Ketziot, which can hold 1,800 prisoners.

The officer in charge of the information centre said some prisoners had been released in advance of the current Moslem Feast of the Sacrifice. He said the prisons had yet to surpass their maximum holding capacity of 4,850 inmates.



A hunger-striking nurse gets a drink from a sympathizer yesterday.

(Mordzinski / Media)

Hunger-strike tent becomes tourist site

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A tour-guide car slowed down alongside the mosquito-netted tent which has become the headquarters for the nurses who today enter the 13th day of their hunger strike. The guide pointed out the new "tourist site" to his passengers, then advanced slowly along the road to show them the Bank of Israel building next door and the Prime Minister's Office across the road.

The passengers did not alight to speak to the nurses. But there were plenty of other visitors throughout the day yesterday.

After an angry exchange with Health Minister Arbel-Almoslino, whose name they say they no longer want to hear, the nurses were visited by Labour Minister Katsav who offered moral support.

A group of first-graders attending summer camp were brought to the tent by their teacher who thought they should learn first-hand from the nurses what the strike is about.

One youngster, pondering what he had heard, suggested: "You could eat at night. No one would know because no one would see you. After all, we don't want you to die..."

Another youngster, on hearing that the strikers were drinking but not eating, remarked sagely: "Oh, you mean they're on a diet."

The nurses said they have been greatly encouraged by the visits of "ordinary citizens" who have no particular axe to grind and no political motives.

Later, an ambulance driver from Hadassah delivered a stock of ice. All the guests in the tent were served iced coffee.

Other than winning their struggle, the toughest problem for the nurses is getting to the toilet. They've been making use of the facilities in the government offices, but it's a problem to gain access to the Prime Minister's Office, for security reasons - even when you have an appointment.

Two of the three nurses who were

due to meet Prime Minister Shamir yesterday did not have ID cards with them. "I'm sorry" said the clerk at the entrance, "I can let you into the toilets, but not into the Prime Minister's Bureau."

"Either we're all going in," declared nurses' leader Ilana Cohen, "or none of us is."

The meeting, which was requested by the nurses, lasted just under 30 minutes. Shamir reportedly asked the nurses to stop their hunger strike, to which they replied: "Don't ask us to do that, because we're doing what we're doing as a matter of principle, and we don't want to refuse a request from the prime minister."

The nurses had the impression that Shamir understood them but that he could not commit himself in any way without first consulting with the Treasury. He did not promise them anything, but before they left, they told him it was high time that the government established a new policy on health issues.

Shahal won't apologize to Shamir

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal will not apologize to Prime Minister Shamir about his claim that the prime minister had offered to negotiate with the PLO over the territories, sources close to the minister said last night.

The Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Shamir is insisting on a written apology for "the lies which Shahal spread." But Shahal's aides say that it is Shamir who should apologize, for wrongly labelling Shahal's allegations "a filthy lie."

The two feuding bureaus are also offering conflicting accounts about the aim of recent "third party" contacts between Shamir and Shahal. Shamir's aides claim that the contacts were aimed at facilitating the submission of a letter of apology by Shahal; the energy minister's aides claim that Shamir had promised to send messengers to Shahal to persuade him to stop his criticism of Shamir in exchange for a secret reading of the protocols.

"I have nothing to apologize for, I am only fulfilling my duty as a cabinet minister," Shahal said last night.

He claimed that in talks with Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu last year, Shamir submitted documents which envisaged a role for the PLO in the administration of the territories. Shahal has demanded to see the protocols of the meetings with Ceausescu, a request which Shamir has no intention of fulfilling, his aides said last night.

Shahal's claim attracted worldwide attention, since they came on the heels of a similar contention by PLO spokesman Bassam Abu-Sheir. Abu-Sheir told journalists in Baghdad on Saturday that Shamir "is not only a liar but a coward" for denying the reports.

Israeli mission off to Moscow

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres yesterday bade farewell to the Israeli consular delegation to the Soviet Union, with Shamir calling their mission a "historic voyage," and Peres describing it as a "significant landmark" in Soviet-Israeli relations. The delegation is to arrive in Moscow on Thursday.

The delegation will leave tomorrow morning for The Hague, where they will pick up their visas and discuss their operations in Moscow with Dutch Foreign Ministry officials. In Moscow, the delegation will serve under the auspices of the Dutch Embassy, which represents Israeli interests in the Soviet capital.

Although the Dutch have earmarked a room at their embassy for the delegation, the Israelis are expected to work at first out of the Moscow hotel in which they will reside.

The delegation will initially be restricted in its mandate to examining the operations of the Israeli Interests Section at the Dutch Embassy and to inspecting the empty building in Moscow which formerly housed the Israeli Embassy. But officials here expect that ultimately their mandate will be expanded to include regular consular operations as well as issuing visas to Soviet Jews.

Shamir told the delegation that their arrival will be a great experience for Soviet Jews, who must be harbouring great expectations from the very fact that an official Israeli delegation is coming to Moscow for the first time in 20 years.

The delegation is headed by Meron Gordon, who has been taken from his post as ambassador in Rome.

Other members of the delegation include Danny Megido, Ya'acov Kedmi, Ehud Balsar and Gershon Gorev.

Dry Bones

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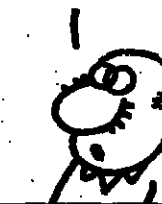
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IN SH'ALLAH



AND B'EZRAT HA SHEM.



State Department said displeased that 6th fleet too cosy with Israel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA - The U.S. Sixth Fleet has sailed into hot water with the State Department for being too openly friendly to Israel, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

In an unprecedented move, the fleet requested that journalists be excluded from the routine reception held in city hall here yesterday for the commanders of five of its amphibious warships which arrived for a visit of nearly three weeks. The commanders and senior officers of the hundreds of marines on board the ships were greeted by Deputy Mayor Shimon Rudik at noon.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here last night declined to comment on the reports of State

Department displeasure, saying that as a matter of policy he could not comment on the inner workings of the U.S. government. He added, however, that the decision on whether to invite journalists rested with the city hall.

The department's displeasure was reportedly aroused by the statements made to the press here earlier this month by the Sixth Fleet commander, Vice Admiral Kendall Moraville, about joint exercises with the Israeli Navy and forthcoming land exercises here by the fleet's marines.

The naval exercises, which lasted several days, were held with the participation of the nuclear-powered carrier USS Eisenhower and were reported as "successful."

Foreign Ministry sources slam U.S. investigation of Peres

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The U.S. independent counsel's investigation of Foreign Minister Peres' alleged involvement in the Iraqi oil pipeline affair was "indiscreet and amateurish," sources in the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

In his final report released two weeks ago, independent counsel James McKay, who investigated alleged financial misdeeds by former U.S. attorney-general Edwin Meese, concluded that the Labour Party was "probably" offered payoffs in exchange for a pledge by Peres not to attack the planned \$1 billion pipeline.

He also criticized Peres for refusing to cooperate with the investigation, saying that the foreign minister had not replied to written questions submitted to him. Sources close to Peres indicated yesterday that McKay's questions would remain unanswered.

A March 16 letter to McKay from Peres adviser Nimrod Novik, which was obtained by *The Jerusalem Post*, shows that Peres' refusal to cooperate was based on reasons of state and on his anger at the constant leaks from the investigation.

The sources angrily termed McKay's allegations "absurd" and criticized his "indiscreet" handling of

the inquiry.

"The counsel's bureau was willing to create a public impression of wrongdoing, basing themselves solely on a memo written by a man who has been indicted [E. Robert Wallach] to one who was suspected [Meese] based on a conversation with a third person [James Bruce Rappaport]," a source said.

McKay's findings were based on a September 25 memorandum from Wallach to his friend Meese, which reported on conversations with Rappaport and alleged that payoffs to Labour had been proposed. But Peres and Rappaport have categorically denied the allegations.



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DOCTORS

(Continued from Page One)

and that many more doctors be included in the scheme. The government has yet to negotiate with the nurses, cleaning workers, clerks, pharmacists and laboratory staffers who must cooperate if a second shift is to be enacted.

Meanwhile, Kupat Holim hospital doctors said they were pleased by the announcement that the government would negotiate with their state-hospital counterparts, but stressed that their own situation was different. "We signed a second-shift accord with management nine months ago," said Dr. Elias Vilkovsky of the union. The agreement offered generous overtime to Kupat Holim physicians for working a second shift, and was to be in effect for two years.

So far, say the health fund doctors, "management hasn't agreed to re-negotiate, and all we've been offered is fragments of the state hospital accord. We will halt sanctions only if we get an alternative plan that can be implemented within a short time."

As for the nurses, their union has agreed to a 24 per cent increase in nursing slots in the country's hospitals, but they want the extra jobs to be added in two or three years, and not over five years, as the Treasury insists. MK Gideon Gadot (Herut) suggested yesterday that 4,000 government employees be fired to allow the quicker implementation of the nurses' agreement, but this was not regarded as practical.

One of the hunger strikers, Anat Pipel, a mother of three, yesterday collapsed and was taken to Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital.

The health minister's visit before the cabinet meeting to the tent where the nurses are fasting caused a nasty exchange with them. She argued that they had made "great advances" and that it was unreasonable for them to continue their fast on the basis of such "insignificant" details as how long it would take to add the nursing slots. "Is it comfort-

WEST BANK

(Continued from Page One)

The troops fired tear gas and finally opened fire. Nineteen-year-old Jamal Yousef Abu al-Kumsan was shot in the right knee.

Demonstrations also broke out on both sides of the border at Rafah. A reliable source in Rafah reported that Palestinians on the Egyptian side approached the fence waving flags and hurling stones at the Israeli police. Egyptian police dispersed the crowd with tear gas.

Even as the disturbances continue, 160 security prisoners and administrative detainees are to be released today from the Gaza and Ketziot jails.

In another development, the Supreme Court has authorized the IDF to seize a Palestinian house near Halhul in the West Bank, in the first such action since the beginning of the uprising.

The court upheld the army's argument that the house, overlooking the road linking Halhul and Beersheba, provided it with a good observation point to check stone-throwing.

The army will help move the owners of the house and the government will compensate the Abu-Rayan family for the loss of their home, court sources said.

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QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Being (8)
- 7 Speechify (8)
- 8 Pen-name (8)
- 9 Drunkard (7)
- 10 Way out (4)
- 11 Extinguish (6)
- 12 Look at (8)
- 14 Conree (6)